MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1811. | NUMBER 1364.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that, from the present date until further orders, the General treasury at this Presidency will be open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Government of Fort William, payable thirty days after sight, and drawn at the exchange of three hundred and fifty Arcot Rupees per hundred Star Pagodas.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. THACKERAY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1811.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1811.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 11th Nov. 1811.

G. O. BY MAJOR GENERAL PATER.

The following removals in the 10th Native Regiment are ordered.

Lieutenant Riddell from 1st to 2d Battalion.
Lieutenant Stokoe from 2d to 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Chambers of the 2d Battalion 12th Regt. N. I. will proceed to join the detachment of that corps, lately returned from foreign service.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon Robert Hunter to the 5th instant, is concelled, and the following removals are to take place.

Assistant Surgeon Reviere from the 24th to the 15th Native Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon Neilson attached to His Majesty's 56th Regiment, will join and do duty with the Royal Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their corps and stations.

Rank & Names.	*Corps.*	*To what period.*	*To what place.*
Lieutenants			
J. Perry.	H. M. 56th Regt	1st Jan. 1812,	Presidency
J. Blagrave,	,, 89th	,, Unlimited (for health)	do.
C. A. Elderton.	1st Bat. 9th ,,	15th February 1812,	do.
Captain			
W. H. Loftie,	2d ,, 19th ,,	Unl. (for health)	Negapatam and Pondicherry.

NOVEMBER 16, 1811.

Lieutenant Toriano of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, at present doing duty with Madras Volunteer Battalion, is permitted at his own request to join his corps.

The appointments by the Officer Commanding in Travancore, of Assistant Surgeon Reviere to the medical charge of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment from 15th October 1811, and by the Officer Commanding in Tinnevelly of Assistant Surgeon Jones to that of the Garrison of Palamcottah, of the 1st Battalion 17th regiment, and of the detachment 2d Battalion Pioneers, from the 31st of the same month, are confirmed from their respective dates.

The nomination by the Officer Commanding the Northern Division, of Assistant Surgeon Towell to the medical charge of the detachment 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed from 16th October 1811.

(Signed) F. N. BALMAIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

In our Extra Paper of Saturday last, we committed an Error, in common with the other papers, in stating that His Excellency Sir S. Achmuty had attacked General Jansen at Sourabaye. The more correct account of the occurrences we believe to be as follows.

General Jansen, after his defeat at Cornelis collected the remains of his scattered forces, and having obtained a reinforcement of Troops from the Rajah waited the arrival of the British Army at *Samarang*. His whole force amounted to 8,000 men. To attack these Sir S. Achmuty had only 1,100 men, but even against these the Enemy could not be prevailed to enter into combat: for on our advancing to the attack, on the 16th of September, the enemy took to flight. General Jansen, thus deserted, requested an armistice, till the evening. This the Commander in Chief granted, and in the interval drew up the terms of Surrender, which he sent to Jansen to sign. The enemy having complied with the demand, the Sovereignty of Java was transferred from the French to the British Government, and General Jansen and his Troops became Prisoners of War.

We understand that Colonel Gillespie is left in command of the Island.

The only Troops of this Presidency about to return at present are H. M. 69th Regt. destined to Goa and the Deatchment of H. M. 22d Dragoons to Madras.

His Excellency is expected to review the Troops at the different Stations on his way to the Presidency. He is accompanied by Lieutenant Lowe, Lieutenant Blackiston and Cornet Chase.—Lieutenant Taylor, of H. M. 25th Dragoons, and Surgeon Annesley has also returned with the General.

The Command of the Troops at the Presidency, we have heard, is to be continued to General Pater.

We forbear at present to comment at large upon this brilliant Campaign; the issue of which has, in the short period of six weeks added a most important a possession to the British Crown, and utterly annihilated the power of our Enemies in the Eastern Seas.—Our present accounts are very imperfect.—The official despatches were, we hear, forwarded from Columbo. When these arrive, and are published, our Readers will, of themselves, duly appretiate the merits of the Commander, Officers and Men, and feel and acknowledge that another laurel is added to the wreath on the brow of Britannia, an additional security afforded to His Majesty's possessions, and another, and most painful thorn planted in the side of our implacable enemy.

On the 19th Instant arrived the Brig Luckypersad, Captain Nunn, laden with Wheat, from Bengal, left the 9th current.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—On the 15th November, at Padnallum, the Lady of Major Munro, Resident at Travancore, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Cannanore, on the 6th November, the Lady of Captain John Lindsay, 22d Regiment; whose premature end is justly and universally regretted by a very numerous circle of sorrowing friends.

On the same day, Miss Amelia Wilhelmina Chapley, equally regretted.

On the 20th instant, Joseph Hill, Esq.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—At Serampore, on Friday the 11th October, the Rev. B. Pritchett, to Miss Parkhouse.

BIRTH.—On Tuesday morning, Mrs. John Marcado, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Yesterday morning, Miss Rogers, eldest Daughter of Mr. A Rogers, aged 17 years, recently arrived from England.

At Dinapore, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. John Goodall, one of the oldest European residents in India, who in the various situations incident to a long and active life, maintained the character of rigid integrity, and deserved and obtained the respect of society. He was a sincere friend, and possessed a warm and benevolent heart. He has left a large family to regret the loss of a worthy friend and affectionate Father.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1811.

M. Italinski, the Minister charged on the part of Russia, with the negociations, had a few months since satisfactorily adjusted with the Turkish Ministers at Bucharest, the ground work of a treaty of peace; every objection of weight had been removed, and the preliminaries were expected to receive the sanction of the two Courts; but at the moment when all difficulties seemed to be overcome, the Grand Signor suddenly refused to confirm the cessions of territory which had been proposed by himself in the earlier part of the negociations. The work of peace was thus interrupted, the Porte declared its determination to sanction no treaty that should strip the Empire of a foot of its territory; and orders were forthwith issued for new levies of troops. This impolitic change in the councils of the Porte was understood to be the effect of French intrigue. We are informed, however, by still later accounts, that the negociations had been renewed, that an armistice had been agreed on, and that peace was expected to follow.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1811.

The following Indiamen will, we understand, form the second homeward-bound fleet, and be dispatched from hence about the 10th of January, viz.—General Stewart,—Devaynes,—Ocean,—Huddart,—Union, and Northumberland.

Accounts were received at a late hour last night from Java, via Penang, by which it appears, that the two French frigates, which had taken shelter in Sourabaye bay, having availed themselves of the absence of one of the blockading ships, which had gone to procure a supply of water, had effected their escape, about the 9th of September, and succeeded in capturing the Bucephalus frigate.

List of Passengers proceedigg to Europe on the first fleet.

Per Castle Eden, Captain Colnett:—Mrs. Hare, Mrs. James Colvin, Doctor Hare, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Thomas Thornhill.

Per Carnatic, Captain Swinton:—Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. Bunn, Doctor Fleming, Messrs. Dashwood, Ernst, Cunningham, Col. Constable, of Artillery and eight children.

Per Metcalfe, Captain Isaac:—Mrs. Robertson, Messrs. Robertson, Bathurst and Warden.

We regret to find by the latest accounts from England, that all hopes had ceased of the safety of the celebrated, but unfortunate traveller Mungo Park.

We transcribe the subjoined article from a London Journal of June:

"The *Merced*, which arrived a few days ago at Plymouth, has brought accounts from Africa which completely put an end to all hopes of the existence of Mungo Park, the enterprising traveller. The search that had been made after him tended fully to confirm the accounts previously received of his disolution. It seems the immediate cause of his death was a fever, brought on by the hardships he endured. He drew his last breath in the hovel of an old negro woman. Not a vestige of his papers has been received."

An uncommon fine Merchantman, built by Messrs. Kyd, was launched on Monday last, about 4 P. M.; amidst the cheering acclamations of a crowd of gratified spectators. She was called the Maitland; and is considered by professional men, as one of the first and most complete Vessels, that has been built in India. She is upwards of 600 Tons, and is to proceed to Europe by the beginning of January, in lieu of the Henchman which was burnt in the service of Government at Malacca; and is to be commanded by Captain Stevens. After the gratifying spectacle of the Launch, a large company sat down to an excellent repast. Succes to the Maitland, and Captain Stevens, and series of other appropriate toast were drank.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1811.

To CHARLES FORBES, Esq.

SIR,

Having heard of your intention shortly to return to England, we the undersigned Native Merchants and Shroffs of Bombay come to bid you farewell, with a hearty concern for the loss of that friend, in whom general benevolence has been uniformly marked by the liberal patronage of native industry, and the generous support of native character.

After an experience of two and twenty years, we think we can appreciate your worth; and speak the language of our hearts without the imputation of flattery. We address you therefore with the freedom of old friends who have long known you. Many of us you have laid under personal obligations, which tho' you may not remember, we can never forget—and we have all seen your prosperity with satisfaction, for who ever applied to you in the hour of distress, and did not find you the friend of the poor and the helpless.

Liberality in dealing has been too long the distinguishing characteristic of a British Merchant to be made the peculiar praise of any individual. We shall not therefore dwell on the uniform integrity and candour which have marked all your commercial transactions. They have excited our admiration and esteem, it is true, but it is a train of still gentler virtues which has won our hearts—the generous concern you have ever taken in the interests of your friends; your zeal for their welfare your sympathy in their misfortunes, the assistance you have been ever ready to afford, with your advice, your influence, your exertions, and the noble sacrifices you have so often made, when the vicissitudes of human life have appealed to your benevolence; these are qualities peculiarly your own, they spring from the feelings of a superior mind, and with all our admiration of your country's virtues eminently distinguish you a mongst your countrymen.

We are about to separate, in all probability for ever, this therefore is not the moment for wordly praise; it is gratitude and affection that speak, and request you to accept as a small but sincere memorial of our friendship a Service of Plate of the value of fifteen hundred Guineas engraved with the Arms of your Family and bearing the following Inscriptions.

TO

CHARLES FORBES, ESQ.

FROM

THE NATIVE MERCHANTS AND SHROFFS

OF

BOMBAY.

In Memory of Twenty two years experience
of his Liberality as a Gentleman
his disinterestedness as a friend
and his spirited integrity as a British Merchant.
Deferens uni propriamque laurum
Quisquis ingentes Oculo irretorto,
Spectat acervos.

Est Animus tibi,
Rerumque prudens, et secundis
Temporibus dubiisque rectus,
Vindex Avaræ fraudis, et abstinens
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ.

And now Sir farewell! The loss we sustain by your return to the land of your fathers is great indeed, and to many of us irreparable. But we are not so selfish as to forget the happiness that awaits you in the bosom of your family, your friends, your country. That your days may be long amongst them—That you may always live in prosperity and honor, and that in the enjoyment of your well earned fortune—God may continue his blessings is the sincere and affectionate prayer

Of your faithful friends
and obliged humble servants,

[HERE FOLLOW THE SIGNATURES.

To the Native Merchants and Shroffs, of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

The flattering testimony you have borne to my character and conduct as a Merchant and the general sentiments of friendship and esteem which you have done me the honor to express, in your kind farewell affect me so sensibly, that no language can do justice to the lasting impression they have made upon my feelings.

The experience of two and twenty years, to which you have done me the honor to advert, enables me with equal pride and satisfaction, to declare, that in the intercourse I have had with the Native Merchants and Shroffs of Bombay, I have witnessed acts of generosity, fidelity and honor which could not in any country be surpassed; to have been connected with such men, for so long a period, is an advantage which I shall never cease to acknowledge; to have obtained their confidence and esteem is a distinction which I shall be anxious to preserve with my life.

The generous memorial of your friendship, which you have honored with an inscription so far beyond my deserts, will ever be highly valued by me as a pledge of the principles which have bound us so long together, and I shall bequeath it to my children, as a sacred remembrance of the gratitude and respect their father owes to the Native Merchants and Shroffs of Bombay.

Though about to be separated from you by my natural attachment to the country which gave me birth, there are many powerful ties which will continue to bind my affections to India. I came so young amongst you, that there is hardly any feeling dear to human nature, which is not associated in my mind with the Island of Bombay; no change of time or place can destroy such an association; the memory of your worth is connected with the happiest days of my life, and your prosperity and honor will never cease to be objects of my solicitude. I have the honor to be with the greatest respect.

Your sincere and obliged friend;
(Signed) CHARLES FORBES.

BOMBAY, 25*th October*, 1811.

Among the splendid entertainments in honor of some of the Members of our community, who have taken their departure in the Caroline for Europe, we, accidentally, omitted to notice the last, though not the least in taste and elegance, which was given on Monday the 20th ultimo by Hormasjee Bomanjee the opulent and generous host of Lowjee Castle, to his old and respected friend Mr. Charles Forbes.

This spacious Mansion was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion and at seven o'clock in the evening between forty and fifty Gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous Banquet composed of every luxury of the East and the West. After Dinner Jamsetjee, Pestonjee and Hormasjee Bomanjee and their families and relations and

many others of the first rank among the Parsees joined in the festive scene.

After the usual toasts of loyalty Mr. Macklin who officiated as President for the worthy host in an elegant Speech pourtrayed the virtues of the British Merchant paid a just tribute to the Parsee character, and concluded with giving the health of Mr. Charles Forbes and a prosperous voyage to old England—This was drank with enthusiasm and three times three in Bumpers of Champagne.

The following toasts were successively drank with every mark of distinction.

Mr. John Forbes the Founder of the House of Forbes and Co.

Homasjee Bomanjee and long may the value of the Parsee character be duly appreciated by the British Merchant.

Jamsarjee Bomanjee.

Pestonjee Bomanjee.

After which Jamserjee Bomanjee, the venerable Master Builder, who has the honor of constructing the first ship of the line for the British Navy out of England, rose and addressed Mr. Forbes in a very appropriate Speech, expressive of the universal esteem felt for his character, and of the gratitude due to him from the Natives in general and from his family in particular for the uniform generous and liberal support they had experienced from him.

A Nautch was afterwards performed in high style in presence of several Ladies who came to see this brilliant spectacle; and at a late hour the Company retired highly gratified by the entertainment they had received.

On Wednesday morning Sir John Newbolt took the Oaths as Recorder of Bombay. A salute was fired on the occasion.

CEYLON GOVT GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1811.

Arrived Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Thomas Manghan, from England.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Brownrigg,—Miss Plawhome,—Two Misses Manghan,—Major Machav, and some Officers and men belonging to different Regiments.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—June 15.

[*Transmitted by Sir R. Keats.*]

H. M. Sloop Sabine, off Sibiona, May 27, 1811.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, while cruizing off Sibiona, in pursuance of your orders. I deemed it practicable, on the night of the 26th instant, to take out the five French privateers lying in that Roadstead, which had so daringly annoyed the commerce on this coast; I accordingly anchored the Sabine as close as possible, and dispatched the boats under the command of Lieutenant Usherwood, assisted by Lieutenant Finnucane, Mr. Settle, Master, Warrant Officers, Midshipmen, and volunteers from the Brig, who, I am happy to say, succeeded most admirably, each boat taking a privateer, though moored under the battery, and protected by their crews, 125 in number, and a strong guard of soldiers. They are very fine vessels, sail exceedingly fast, and had a complement of 15 men each; the prisoners taken were marched from Antwerp for that duty.

Lieutenant Usherwood speaks most highly of all the officers and men on this service; and I can no otherwise account for its being performed with so little loss on our side (as the soldiers and crew drew two of the vessels on shore, after taken, by a hawser fast to the lower gudgeon, and were repulsed with cutlass) than from the determined bravery of the officers and men, and the judgment with which Lieutenant Usherwood executed the plan of attack, who is an excellent officer. I beg leave to enclose a list of wounded, and vessels captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PRICE, *Commander.*

Sir Richard Keats, K. B. &c.

A list of vessels captured by the boats of His Majesty's sloop Sabine, on the 26th of May, 1811, *in Sibiona Roadstead.*

Guardia de Via, Monsieur Graw, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, of two four-pounders, and twenty five men.—Canari, of two four-pounders, and twenty-five men.—Madim, of two four-pounders, and twenty-five men.

(Signed) GEORGE PRICE, Capt.

List of wounded in His Majesty's Sloop Sabine, in action with the enemy's Privateers in Sibiona Roadstead, on the 26th of May, 1811.

John Shurry, private marine, wounded by a musket ball, in the arm.

GEORGE PRICE, Captain.

H. M. Sloop Sabine, off Sibiona, May 27.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you of the capture of another of the enemy's French privateers and her prize, in company with His Majesty's Sloop Papillon, this morning, between Rota and Sibiona. I cannot conclude without remarking the determined obstinacy of her crew, who would not surrender till the Papillon run her down, although under a heavy fire of our guns and musketry.

I am happy to add it was in our power to save all her crew. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PRICE.

To Sir Richard G. Keats, K. B. &c.

English Extracts.

THE SUN,—June 14, 1811.

A Mail from America, arrived this morning. It has brought American Papers to the 11th of last month, and Halifax to the 25th.

Boston, May 10.

"The French privateer Diligent, is repairing at Philadelphia, our ports being open to French vessels of all descriptions; and there being several privateers in different harbours, nothing less can be reasonably expected than that British cruizers will be numerous on our coast.

"It is said in a Philadelphia paper, that the Diligent has instructions to sink, burn, and destroy all neutral vessels going to, and coming from, Lisbon or Cadiz, and to hang persons coming from St. Domingo. The above privateer took the ship Relief, from Lisbon for New York: this makes two ships, one barge, two brigs, and a schooner, all American, taken, plundered, and ransomed by this privateer, all of which were engaged in a lawful voyage, and are entitled to the interence of our rulers in their behalf. Several democratic papers say, with becoming indignation of French insolence, that nothing but the United States going to war with England, will satisfy Bonaparte. The Boston Papers allude to the rupture likely to take place between Russia and France.

"Halifax, May 24.

"It is reported that twelve American vessels have been confiscated at the Havannah, in consequence of the late measures of the Government of the United States respecting Florida."

Goverment have received the most satisfactory accounts of the state of things in Catalonia. The whole province is up in arms. In consequence of the horrible excesses committed by the French, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Catalonia, has ordered that no quarter shall be given to any Frenchman found in the vicinity of any town that has been sacked or set on fire by the enemy.

Previous to opening the trenches of the allied army on Badajoz, it had been ascertained by Lord Wellington, that the strength of the garrison was by no means such as to offer an opposition that could prevent it from falling without a very vigorous effort in its defence would be attempted by the enemy. Lord Wellington had disposed his forces with such profound judgment, that no chance was left to the enemy for the escape of any part of the garrison, should any such attempt be made.

Lord Wellington's and Beresford's victories over Massena and Soult, have been celebrated at Corunna and its vicinity, with every mark of joy and delight. Since the victories, several hundreds of Spanish youths have turned out Volunteers, and are now disciplining after the British manner, and then will go to join the armies in the South of Spain.

The great wish and object of our cavalry and the Spanish, in pursuit of Soult, was to get at the Polish Lancers, who committed such cruelties on the wounded. They proceeded over the field of slaughter, and every officer or man they found groaning under the anguish of their wounds, were relieved from their sufferings, by being spiked by these monsters. The unfortunate Major Brooke, says a letter from our army, who was only wounded slightly, and was crawling away as fast as the nature of his wound would admit, was pierced through the body, as were many others. Once during the retreat, we hear, the 3d and 14th Dragoons came up with these Lancers, and killed and wounded a considerable number. The cause of the firing heard at Lisbon on the 28th is now explained. It was a rejoicing ordered by the Regency, for the brilliant victories gained by the Allies and for the complete expulsion of the enemy from Portugal.

June 15.

It is understood that the Prince Regent has signified his pleasure that the place of Lord President of the Court of Session may remain vacant at present, there being no proceedings in the Courts that would require the Chief Judge before the month of November next; nor does his Royal Highness consider the judicial offices of the United Kingdom as at all connected with, or necessary to, the strength of the Political Administration. In declining to take the nomination that was presented to him, his Royal Highness has conferred a signal favour on the whole body of the people of Scotland.

Ministers, it is said, also took his Royal Highness's pleasure on the appointment of Earl of Moira to the place of Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, vacant by the death of Lord Melville. This is a political place, strictly within the line of the patronage of Ministers. Rumour says, that the Noble Earl is likely to be appointed.

We had an interview with a Gentleman who left Biscay on the 23d of May, who slept at the same inn with Joseph Bonaparte, on his return to France, and who, during a residence of 3 months in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, had continual opportunities of ascertaining what was passing there. He assures us that not a single French soldier had entered Spain since the arrival of Bessieres; and that, on the contrary, a considerable number, principally however non-effectives, had returned to France.

Yesterday the Prince Regent received an express, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence was very ill, in consequence of a spasmodic attack on the chest, to which he has been at times subject through life—The Prince immediately set out for Bushy-Park, to see him.

Bonaparte has at length consented that the gallant Captain Fane should be exchanged for a French Captain de Vaisseau, named Callot, and that his arrival in England may be expected by the first cartel from Morlaix.

"Paris, June 9.

"*To his Excellency the Ministe of Marine.*

"I have the honor to give you an account of the action I had on the 26th May, in the Canal of Corsica, in the Emperor's brig, Abeille, which I commanded provisionally, with his Britannic Majesty's Ship Alacrity, Capt. Palmer.—On the 26th, at sun-rise, I descried a brig north of Cape St. Andre. I presumed it to be one of those from Genoa. I made the usual signals six miles distant. She did not answer. I hoisted the Emperor's flag, and fired a gun, amidst the acclamations of the brave fellows of the Abeille.—I ordered every thing to be cleared for action. The wind was at east—the enemy came down right before the wind. Being exactly east and west of each other, I slackened sail, in order not to make too much way, and to be in a position to rake her, fore and aft, if she continued her course.

"What I had foreseen happened; she continued her course and neared me. As soon as she was near enough, I kept close to the wind, and having got the weather-gage, I stretched close in. As soon as I got a head of her, I shortened sail, and passing a-stern of her, sent her a broadside within pistol shot. I stood on the same tack as she did, and continued fighting her on the larboard quarter at quarter pistol shot. At the end of 20 minutes she slackened sail to pass me a-stern. I saw this, and coming up with her at the same time, I continued cannonading her on the starboard quarter.—Not being able to keep her broadsides to the wind, she bore away. I shortened sail, and poured two broadsides into her stern, upon which she struck. She carries twenty 32-pounders, the Abeille twenty 24-pounders. The Alacrity had as great a complement of men as the Abeille. The Alacrity had 15 killed, and 20 wounded; the Abeille 7 killed, and 12 wounded? but the Abeille constantly fought under the most advantageous circumstances.—I have the honor to be, &c.

Arm. Demackau."

"*Abeille, under sail before Bastia, May* 29."

Presburg, May 4.

The negociations for peace between Russia and Turkey are carried on with much apparent activity. The Chevalier Italinsky is the accredited Minister on the part of the Russian Government. We are assured that Russia has offered to relinquish all the strong places south of the Danube, and to make the northern bank her boundary; but there are many other points difficult of adjustment, which are likely to mar the negocsation.—*Journal du Soir.*

Yesterday we received a Rotterdem Paper to the 31st ult.—It appears that some disturbances had broken out in Hungary, which had their origin in the late depreciation of the Paper-money, and that they were not quieted without bloodshed. The Diet of Hungary was to meet on the 10th inst.

Embden, May 14.

His Excellency the Prefect of the Ems, has, in a late proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the Duchy of Oldenburg, greatly tranquillised their minds by an assurance that the conscription shall not be enforced, and that they shall continue to be governed by the laws existing at the time of the occupation of the Duchy by the French. It is believed, from these concessions, and also from the arms of the Duke being permitted to remain in many places, that his Highness will, by the mediation of his illustrious kinsman, be permitted to resume his sway over his faithful people.

Vienna, May. 6.

The Archduke Palatine of Hungary arrived in this capital yesterday. It is reported in the political circles, that his Royal Highness brings the agreeable intelligence, that an insurrection, which broke out among the peasants in Lower Hungary and in the Bannat, last month, is entirely quelled, without much bloodshed. It appears from the few facts which have transpired, that the authors of this insurrection were a few Lords, who fearing, from the patent published on the 15th of March, that their revenues would be lessened by the reduction of the paper money to one fifth of its nominal value, had recourse to those means to defeat the designs of the Government. By the judicious measures of Count Almazy, tranquillity has been restored. Twelve of the ringleaders are in custody.

The meeting of the Diet of Hungary is fixed for the first week after Whitsuntide.

Berlin, May 4.

Our *Court Gazette* of this day contains an Order directing the siezure of such persons on the frontiers who shall act as recruiting agents for a neighbouring power. It also forbids the execution of any contract for supplying the forces on the Danube with live cattle.

A letter from Paris of the 31st, which we have seen, mentions, that the Minister at War had recently issued routes to several regiments, but with one exception, they were all northwards.

A letter was on Saturday received in town, witten by a respectable person, from an Island in the Baltic, to the contents of which considerable credit is attached. It states, that,

"The French Minister Lauriston passed through Memel for Petersburgh, on the 2d ultimo.

"Prussia was arming as fast as possible, and, as was generally understood, at the expence of France.

"Twenty thousand French troops were at Dantzic, and 8000 peasants were labouring at the new works, which were preparing about the town.

"Ten thousand men were at Stettin, and the Russians had collected about one hundred and eighty thousand men on the Polish frontiers."

These are the substantial features of a long letter, which strongly insinuates, that a war between France and Russia was on the eve of commencement.

A letter from Dover, dated the 24th instant, contains the following most remarkable statement:—"As the workmen were digging and removing the Cliff adjoining Moate's Bulwark (which fell into the ordnance yard in the month of December, & killed the wife and six children of Mr. Poole, the overseer of the Work), last night, at seven o'clock, they thought they heard a noise in the chalk, and sending for Mr. Poole, they immediately removed three or four large pieces of rock, and discovered the hog-stye, which was excavated in the Cliff, and in it, to the astonishment of every one, the hog *alive* which had been buried under the ruins for five months and nine days! However impossible it may seem, yet I, and hundreds of others, can testify the truth of its having been dug out last night, having been all that time without any other sustenance than what it derived from gnawing and sucking the chalk.—At the time the misfortune happened, the hog was supposed to weigh eight score, and it was intended to kill it at Christmas; now it cannot weigh more than three score, if so much. There is hardly any flesh on any part of the body; in fact the backbone is as sharp as a knife; yet, notwithstanding this, and its long confinement, it is very lively, and when put into some clean straw, poked about, and appeared to be devouring the same with much eagerness. The hairs, or bristles, are as white as the driven snow. The cave, or stye, in which the hog was confined being in the solid rock, prevented it from being killed when the Cliff fell. Numbers of persons have crept into it, being about four feet by four. Not a vestige of any litter was remaining, as no doubt, if there was any, it was devoured before he commenced upon the chalk. Air of course, must have been admitted through the chinks or crevices of the broken fragments, and by a great deal of sleep life was preserved."

LONDON,—June 11.

THE REVIEW.

Yesterday it should seem as if London had been almost emptied of its inhabitants so eager and general was the desire, and so vast the crowd of persons pouring to Wimbledon. Between four and five in the morning the streets had all the bustle and business of mid-day—Horses, hackney-coaches, chariots, curricles, gigs, carts, and every other vehicle, had been for some days in requisition. It was impossible to engage a coach yesterday in any part of London. It was the first time the Prince of Wales assisted at any public exhibition since his being appointed Regent. The desire to see his Royal Highness, therefore, added to the wish to behold so large a military force, together with the fineness of the day, all concurred to crowd Wimbledon to excess. From the early hour of five, the streets were all bustle. The inspiring bugle was heard at intervals, summoning the different corps—it was a most animating scene. From six to nine, persons poured in astonishing numbers through Knightsbridge. Coaches followed, as if at some public procession—one solid unbroken line. About six the different corps and regiments began their march. Those from the city over London and Blackfriars bridges; some from Westminster over Westminster-bridge. The detachment from the Guards, under one of the heroes of Barrosa, Gen. Dilkes, marched through the park and down Sloane street; the Horse Guards, St. George's Volunteers, &c. by Brompton, bands playing national airs, the people cheering as they passed. Some of the troops went in the new military cars, which contain each twelve men, and convey troops with great rapidity.

One would have thought London did not contain so many thousands of people as crowded every road for hours. It is supposed that there never was assembled before so vast a multitude. Such was the scene at the different outlets from London to Wimbledon. At Wimbledon, by seven o'clock and earlier, many persons had taken their stations upon the Heath; parties were seen selecting their posts; coaches arrived and stood in lines; the tops, the insides, the backs, all crowded. By nine some of the troops had arrived. It was a fine sight to see them approaching the Heath as to one common centre from all parts. As soon as they arrived on the Common, they assem-

bled in close column of companies in and behind the right of their own ground ready to deploy into line.

In this manner the right company or division of each corps stood on its proper ground which it was to occupy in the line, and the others in close column behind it; and each corps, for this purpose, marched with its right in front.

Aout half-past ten the general line was ordered to be formed by deploying to the left. Then was seen one of the finest sights possible the extent of the heath, the beauty of the day the fineness of the different regiments, the steadiness of their discipline, the exactness of their manœuvres all moving as one body, as one man, the assembled crowds reaching from one end to the other, all made the spectacle such a one as can scarcely be described in adequate terms. And besides, the eager expectation of the Regent's arrival—each eye turned towards the road he was to come—the Generals among whom we noticed the following, waiting to receive him:—the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Generals Heathfield, Paget, Lloyd Congreve, Burrard, Dilkes, Turner, the Marquis of Huntly, Barton, Bolton and Macfarlane.

The Prince left Carlton House about a quarter before eleven. A great concourse of people had been waiting in Pall-mall to see him set out; his Royal Highness was in a full General's uniform; he was accompanied by Colonels Bloomfield, Macmahon, and another Officer; he went in his travelling chariot, preceded and followed by several servants on horseback. At a quarter past eleven the first signal gun was fired to notify the Regent's approach; the whole of the military stood shouldered, and the Royal Artillery and Artillery Company fired each a royal salute. The crowds rent the air with acclamations. A few minutes after the Prince arrived in front of the line, a second cannon fired, and the whole line presented arms Officers saluting, and the Bands playing "God save the King." A third cannon fired, and the line shouldered, supported arms, and remained steady. His Royal Highness proceeded to the right of the line, and from the right of the second to the left—the music playing as he passed.

As each succeeding cannon fired, the whole body shoulder'd loaded, firing in distinct corps, or *a feu de joie*, as they received orders, giving occasionally three English cheers, hats and hands waving in the air, drums beating, and music playing "God save the King."

The sight was one of the grandest ever seen, and all ranks of people seemed to be equally delighted with the animating scene.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLES OF THE 3D AND 5TH OF MAY,

It appears Massena had received positive orders from Bonaparte to make a serious effort for the relief of Almeida, and for that purpose his Army was reinforced by all the French troops that could be collected in Castile and Leon.—Though the force which Massena brought into action was superior to that of the Allies by more than two to one, he was repulsed in every attack, and forced to retreat, and abandon Almeida to its fate. The loss of the French is not stated, but it is reckoned, according to the lowest estimates, at Seven Thousand men. The French Imperial Guard, which is composed of picked men, and is universally acknowledged to be the finest corps in the French service, were particularly engaged in this affair. They charged the Guards and the 79th with the greatest impetuofity, but were driven back with immense loss. They returned three times to the attack, and were finally compelled to retreat leaving the ground covered with their dead. The Portuguese troops and the Chasseurs Britanniques, shewed themselves worthy of fighting in the same ranks with our gallant Countrymen. It is quite obvions that Massena attached the utmost importance to the relief of Almeida, that he strained every nerve, and exerted all his skill to attain that object—and that he has completely failed in the attempt.

The enemy brought his whole force into the field, and we had only a part of ours, though our whole did not nearly amount to that of the enemy's. We were forced to keep Almeida in check at the very time we were making head against the enemy; and he had the advantage of superior cavalry, & he could bring it into action He had the plain and the force adopted to it; he had all he could desire. The want of necessaries could no longer be urged; he had been refreshed and recruited; he turned back to retrieve his character; he chose his time and his point of attack, and, with a prudent respect, which we have no doubt he will always shew, be brought against us superiority of numbers; all this he had, and all this was unavailing.

The Duas Casas is a small river between the Turon and the Azava. The great passage of this river is at Fuerte de la Conception.—More to the southward is Fuentes de Honor situated upon the same river. Both places are, if we may be allowed the expression, the turnpike gates to Almeida. But Fuentes de Honor was in the contemplation of the enemy, the one most assailable. Lord Wellington had foreseen every possible movement of the enemy, and had provided against it. The French shewed first a disposition to direct their main attack by Almeida. There they found Major General Campbel posted to observe them and as they increased in strength, the British light division successively arrived to support him, and prevent their penetrating through the passage. The enemy gave up all idea of succouring Almeida, through the direct road.—Perhaps this was a feint to occupy our attention on this point, whilst they broke through Fuentes de Honor. At Fuentes they found the same provident measures on the part of our General. They attempted to force the place through the 3d, but were completely baffled. It were a good military lesson to follow Lord Wellington throughout those memorable days, the 3d and 5th. "It was beautiful manœuvring," says a young officer, we believe the Duke of Clarence's son, in all the allowable admiration and ardour of youthful heroism, looking up to such a man as Lord Wellington. In every point, at every corner, was found the genius of Lord Wellington. Almeida was kept in respectful inactivity, even though the great army was advancing to its succour by Fuerte and Fuentes, the main points, were taken care of. The position by Naved Aver where the Spanish cavalry were posted was not neglected, but was less strengthened than the rest, because it was too remote to enable the enemy to throw succours promptly into Almeida. So passed the 3d, the preface to the more sanguninary 5th of May, Lord Wellington ascertained on the 4th that the main attack of the enemy would be against Fuentes de Honor on the 5th. Let our readers remark how all his dispositions are calculated to strengthen that position, to enable it to resist the enemy, and to succour and reinforce the troops there as occasion required. It is evident that the enemy, by pouring their main force against it, the whole day, exerted their utmost efforts of physical and military talent to make themselves master of it—And it appears, that they did succeed in occupying it, but it was but for a short time. They never gained more than a temporary possession of it. Lord W. had so disposed his troops as to send reinforcements instantly to drive them out of it; and the conflict ended by our retaining possession of it.—The rest is briefly told—The enemy made no further efforts—With superior numbers, and, above all, with superior cavalry in the plain, he retired and abandoned his object.

Lord Wellington has thus deprived our enemy of his last subterfuge and shift. This was a trial of skill. It was a battle of tactics—of manœuvres and positions, in which the "most consummate of all Bonaparte's Generals," was foiled, even though he had the superiority of numbers on his side, and the choice of time and ground.

A private letter from an Officer, dated Villa Formosa, May 10, mentions the following fact:—"Lord Wellington was nearly surrounded on the 5th by some of the enemy's cavalry. Gen. Stewart (Lord Castlereagh's brother) his Adjutant General, seeing the imminent danger his Lordship was in, charged the enemy at the head of 14 dragoons, and with his own hand cut down the Colonel who commanded the charge, and compelled them to retire. The Guards suffered much by a charge of the enemy, several of whom were taken.—I saw a letter yesterday from Col. Hill, of the Guards who was made prisoner, written from Ciudad Rodrigo. He said he was very well treated both by Massena and the other French Generals. He was on the point of being marched off to Salamanca; from whence he was to be sent to Paris."

Lieutenant Fitz Clarence, of the 10th Hussars, Aid-de-Camp to General Stewart, and son to the Duke of Clarence, is among the wounded on the 5th. He was dismounted in a charge, and deprived of his sword, in consequence of two wounds across his hand from a French dragoon. He was supposed to mortally wounded, and left as such on the field; but the wounds are not dangerous and he effected his escape.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BA. TLE OF ALMEIDA.

PARIS, MAY 22.

ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

I have the honor to inform your Highness, that on the 2d May, at day break. I ordered the body of the army to pass the Agueda, at the bridge of Rodrigo, and to proceed, the 2d upon Maviala, the 8th and 9th upon Carpin with the reserve or cavalry, the 6th upon Espeja, with the rest of the cavalry. The movement was effected with much order, the advanced posts of the enemy were driven in, and the preparation which they had made to defend the defiles of Maviala were rendered useless by the passage of the Azava, at Carpio This operation was executed without much obstacle from the enemy, and their advanced guard of 14 squadrons of cavalry, supported by some hundreds of *santassins* with artillery, was warmly treated to beyond Gallegos. The army took the following position: the 2d corps in the rear and to the right of Gallegos a division of the 8th on the left of that village, which was occupied by the advanced posts: the 6th in the rear of Espeja, and the 9th in reserve before Carpio.

The information I had relative to the enemy, stated that they occupied, with 40 or 50,000 men, a fine line of battle behind the brook of Onoro on a hill whose left of difficult access, was supported by Fort Conception; the right, more accessible, was at Nava de Avel; the head quarters at Villa Formosa. Yet this position of the enemy was not without danger to them, since they had behind their front the rocky bed of the Coa, and but a single carriage communication, sufficiently difficult, by Castle Bom.

On the 3d, in the morning, the army marched forward, the second corps forming still the right, and proceeding upon Almeida, a division of the 8th, on the left of that village, and the 6th with the cavalry, marched from Fuentes d' Onoro. My plan was to proceed in force on the right of the enemy, and to sieze the communication of Castle Bom. In consequence and whilst the second and seventh corps, and the division of the 8th, kept the centre of the enemy in check. I proceeded towards the right with the 6th corps pursuing their rear guard, the greater part of which was warmly repulsed in Fuentes d' Onoro: This village is hidden by the nature of the ground, and placed in part on the foot of the little hill which the enemy possessed. I hoped to carry it and keep it—I attacked it, and it was soon occupied. The English General who saw part of his line cut off by the occupation of this important post, did not cease to throw in fresh troops, and he got possession of it.

The division Ferey, which was alone employed in this attack, had soon driven the enemy from the village. It lost in its turn; in fine, having seen it taken and retaken, I sustained the division with four battalions of reserve of the division Marchand, with the 6th corps and the greater part of the village remained in our hands during the night. In the mean time they exchanged some cannon in the centre, and they disputed feebly some small posts; the village of Almeida remained with us.

On the 4th at day-break, the enemy, extremely uneasy at the occupation of Fuentes d' Onoro, which opened us a *debouche* in the midst of their line, endeavoured in vain to retake it; they were warmly repulsed; they then filled with troops the avenues of the village, the rocks and walls that flanked it, and rendered by all sorts of means the entire occupation of the upper part of the village very difficult. Hence I saw that the advantage would cost the army too dear, and I employed myself in the dispositions necessary for a fresh attack I reconnoitered carefully the flanks of the enemy which were guarded by the cavalry and the militia of the country. I found an accessible ground between Nava de Avel and Posobello, and I resolved to direct the army thither. The orders were sent off in the evening, and the movements were executed during the night.

On the 5th, at day-break, the army was placed as follows: the 1st and 2d divisions of the 6th corps in face of Posobello, having the 2d division of the 8th in reserve; all the cavalry of the army united under the orders of General Montbrun, on the left of the infantry. The troops placed opposite the right of the enemy, were destined to turn and overthrow it. The 3d division of the 6th corps occupying a part of the village of Fuentes d'Onoro, and destined to attack it again, formed the centre with the 6th corps, which was in the rear and in the reserve On the right was the 2d corps, the first division of which leaned upon Almeida, and the 2d had been placed intermediately between that village and Fuentis d'Onoro. These corps of the army had orders to favour, by petty attacks, the grand movement of the army, and to manœuvre in such a manner as to unite with it in proportion as it gained ground upon the enemy. The village of Posobello, & the woods that flank it were full of English infantry, they were vigorously attacked by the 1st division of the 6th corps, and carried by the bayonet. The enemy lost many killed and made prisoners. The three divisions marched in close columns by echelons on the village and its flanks. In the rear the enemy shewed a line of twenty squadrons supported by several battalions of infantry and 12 pieces of cannon; General Montbrun manœuvred on my left, in a manner to gain the summit of the heights and the right of the enemy; he had to sustain several charges before he could gain it.

As soon as he had reached the summit, he charged in columns by regiments the enemy's cavalry, with the greatest success and with extraordinary vigour. In spite of the artillery and the infantry concealed in the rocks, he overthrew suddenly those 20 English squadrons, and drove them more than a league before him. However the first and second division of the sixth corps followed the movement of the cavalry in colum, and a division of the 8th marched in reserve. The 9th corps advanced its left to connect itself with the grand attack. The 3d division of the 6th corps attacked the village of Fuentes d'Onoro warmly, where the enemy threw in still considerable force to occupy that *debouche*, and cut off the communication between our centre and left. The enemy had his right routed, and the corps that composed it fled dispersed towards the centre, where they could unite again behind the English regiments that were coming in great haste from the left. The level on which we had just manœuvred, is narrower in this part. From the summit descend two raviness, very rocky and difficult, where the villages of Fuentes d'Onoro and Villa Formosa are. Lord Wellington filled these ravines with Tirailleurs, stationed on the back part a good deal of artillery, and occupied the summit in three grand squares. Our cavalry having reached this point fell vigorously on the square, and broke them all. I then took up a position opposite the enemy's line. Before our infantry could arrive the enemy had time to cover the summit of the level with several lines of English Infantry and a numerous artillery: they threw fresh troops into Fuentes d'Onoro and strengthened also Villa Formosa on their right. The division of Ferey and Claparede attacked Fuentes d'Onoro vigorously, and drove the enemy several times from it; but as soon as they reached the summit they were overwhelmed by the artillery. The English threw incessantly considerable reinforcement of their best troops, and attacked over the rocks that were upon their right flank; they lost 500 prisoners, and more than 800 killed, amongst whom are several officers and Scotch.

The ardour of the soldiers was unparalleled.

The army on this day, in which the whole honour of arms remained with them, took 100 men from the enemy, amongst whom are a Lieutenant Colonel, and a great number of officers, and killed and wounded upwards of 2000. They overthrew and defeated their right wing, and more than a league of ground from it. The enemy passed the night after the battle in entrenching strongly the summit of the level. They placed also *epaulements* on the ravines, and behind the rocks. In fine, they barricadoed the summit of the villages of Fuentes d'Onoro and Vila Formosa, drawing to their assistance all the resources of fortification against an attack by main force.

In order to be able to profit by the advantages of this day, I intend to approach Almeida.

Our loss has been 400 killed and wounded. Officers, Generals, and Soldiers, all fulfilled their duty with devotion and bravery. General of Division Monthrun, commanding the cavalry of the army, displayed on the 5th extreme skill in the manœuvres, skill calculated to make the most of the intrepidity of the regiments under his orders. Generals Fourncer, Waltier, Lorcet Mancune, Vievev, and Colonel Ornaro, of the 25th dragoons, particularly distinguished themselves.

I shall have the honour to make known to you particularly the acts that signalized the 5th. M de Septeuil, your Highness's Aid-de Camp, had his leg carried away by a cannon-ball. This brave and interesting young officer was at the head of a charge of dragoons. He suffered amputation with much coolness, and is out of danger. I am, with respectful devotion,

Your Highness's, &c. &c.

(Signed) Marshall Prince of ESSLING.

Camp of Fuentes d'Onora, 7th May.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S FETE.

The history of our amusements presents no species of *spectacle* such as we are now about to describe: it was a *chef d'œuvre* which, in splendour and variety, never, we believe, was equalled in any age or country.

Carlton House has been considered as the *acme* of perfection; in interior decoration it certainly has long excelled. An acknowledged judge has represented its acquirements as follows:—"Every article of furniture is uniform in its appearance, and correct in its execution; the embellishments of the apartments are classically chaste, novel, and splendid, the ornamental decorations of the walls spirited and lively; the colours of the Grecian, Etruscan, Roman, and Chinese draperies, brilliant and beautiful."

Without that *pompous pageantry* which distinguished the entertainments given by British and other Princes in ancient times, it contained all the elements of the completest and grandest *fete* which the ingenuity of such inimitable artists, as were employed in it, could devise.

The industry of the town, which always forms the van guard in the army of pleasures, long since gave note of preparation. For six weeks past, the whole host of weavers, talioirs, mantua-makers, and milliners, have been in a state of requisition. Architects, upholders, painters, carpenters, cooks and confectioners, were levied *en masse*; and other supplies raised; to an unexampled amount, for this splendid occasion.

Bond-street, Piccadilly, and the Park, were totally deserted, yesterday, except by a few females, hurrying in their carriages, from shop to shop to purchase essences and ribbons.

Between nine and ten o'clock all the Fashionable World were in motion. The effect of such a mass of coaches and chariots, collecting from all quarters, and pouring upon the spot, may be easily conceived. The first had scarcely reached Carlton House, before the neighbouring streets, St. James-street, and Piccadilly, persented a long and uninterrupted cavalcade. The line that decended St. James-street extended from the top the whole length of Piccadilly, three lines deep, Instructions were given the coachmen to set down and take up with the horses' heads toward the Haymarket. By this arrangement; all crossing and jostling were avoided; but from the necessary slowness of the procession, numbers abandoned their carriages, and made their way through the immense multitudes on foot Jermyn-street, Duke-street, Bury-street, King-street (all leading to one point, namely, St. James square), were free of access to chairs only? they were admitted at the private eastern door in Pall-mall.

(Here follows a detail of the decorations and ornaments of Carlton House and grounds &c, &c. &c. the publication of which we must reserve for a future opportunity.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Mily Appasawmy Moodeliar,
vers.
Sawmynaden Chitty the Son and Heir and Personal representative of Mannapah Chitty, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 6th day of December next, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, at his Office, No. 1, Dadvidson Street, Black Town, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, for *Ready Money only*—a quantity of Malabar Gold and Silver Jewels, being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

W. OLPHERTS,
SHERIFF

MADRAS, November 26, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament (with a Codicil thereto) of THOMAS DE MELLO, deceased, late of Madras Merchant, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to Mr JOSEPH PETER DE MELLO, and RAMASAWMY CHITTY, the Executors therein named.—It is desired that all persons who are indebted to the Estate, or hold any property of the said deceased, do forthwith pay their debts, and deliver such property—and that all those who have claims on the said Testator's Estate, do state them, to the said Executors, at the house lately occupied by the said deceased in Madras.

NOVEMBER 18, 1811.

Passage to Europe.

MESSRS. HUNTER, HAY and Co. have been authorized by CAPTAIN RAMSDEN, of the Honorable Company's Ship PHŒNIX; CAPT. CARNAGIE, of the BARING, to treat with PASSENGERS for the ACCOMMODATIONS on their respective Ships.

NOVEMBER 23, 1811.

Strayed or Stolen.

YESTERDAY afternoon, from Mr. UNDERWOOD'S Residence in the Fort, a small, light brown, TERRIER BITCH, with tan legs. She is small and very delicately formed—has her ears close-cropped, and her tail cut moderately short. She had a plated collar on, and answers to the Name of Lizz.

Whoever having found her, will bring her to the Quarters of Mr. UNDERWOOD, shall be handsomely rewarded, if required; and if she shall hereafter be found to be illegally retained, the party will be prosecuted according to law.—Any person giving information whereby she may be found shall be duly recompensed for their trouble.

FORT ST. GEORGE, Nov. 25, 1811.

Stolen.

FROM an Officer on his way to Trichinopoly, about twenty Miles from Madras, a GOLD WATCH, with a large Chain and two Seals, Maker's Name Oxford, and Number 1306, any person bringing the same to the Courier Office, will receive a reward of Thirty Pagodas, should it be offered for Sale, it is particularly requested the person offering it may be detained and information given at this Office.

FOR SALE.

BENGAL CANVAS, of a superior quality, may be had on application at the Godowns of Messieurs ADRIAN DE FRIES and Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be greatfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SOUTHERN RACES.

THE Committee for conducting the Southern Races, have fixed on the following days for Running.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1812.

FIRST DAY.

A Maiden Subscription Purse of 200 Pagodas each, free for all Horses, Mares and Geldings, that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, P. P. carrying nine stone, the best of heats, 3 miles. Entrance 20 Pagodas.

SAME DAY.

A give and take Purse of 200 Pagodas from the Fund, free for all Horses, &c. the best of heats, 2 miles, fourteen hands, aged, carrying nine stone. Entrance 20 Pagodas.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1812.

SECOND DAY.

A Maiden Subscription Purse of 150 Pagodas each, free for all Horses, Mares and Geldings, that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes, carrying nine stone, the best of heats, 2 miles. Entrance 15 Pagodas.

SAME DAY.

Country Plate, free for all Country Horses, carrying 10 stone, the best of heats 1½ mile, 125 Pagodas from the Fund and 15 Pagodas Subscription. Entrance 10 Pagodas.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1812.

THIRD DAY.

An Arab Galloway, free for all Horses, Mares and Geldings, 14 hands and under, carrying nine stone, but of heats, 2 miles. 250 Pagodas from the Fund. Entrance 25 Pagodas.

SAME DAY.

A Poney Race of 50 Pagodas from the Fund, and 5 Pagodas Subscription, free for all Ponies, twelve and a half hands and under, feather weight, best of heats, one mile.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1812.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

An Hunter's Plate of 250 Pagodas from the Fund, free for all Hunters, Gentlemen Riders, the best of heats, 2 miles. Entrance 25 Pagodas.

SAME DAY.

A Purse of 200 Pagodas, from the Fund, free for all Horses, &c. that have run during the Races (winning and distanced Horses excepted) best of heats, 2 miles. Entrance 20 Pagodas.

SAME DAY.

A Sweepstakes of 100 Pagodas each, free for all Horses, &c. carrying nine stone, one 3 mile heat. Entrance 10 Pagodas.

Horses to be entered 3 days previous to the commencement of the Races, or to pay double entrane'd money at the Post. The usual allowance of 3lbs. to Mares and Geldings.

The Subscription to the Maiden and Sweepstakes, are still open. No English Horse allowed to be entered.

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 18, 1811.

A EUROPEAN of between 23 and 24 years of age, and of liberal Education, wishing to return to Europe, would be glad to take into his charge two or three young Gentlemen who may be going thither for Education, &c.

For particulars apply by Letter to Henry Oakes, Esq. Gardens, Negapatam.

COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS.

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE just received, and a few day's expect a further supply of Northward Long Cloths, Punjum and Izaries, of different kinds, which they can recommend both for cheapness and quality for *Ready Money*.

COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS.

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A SMALL quantity of Real Holland's Gin, such as they can warrant at 10 Pagodas per dozen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branson,

AT THE NORTH BEACH,

Opposite the Honorable Company's Marine Yard,

This-day, TUESDAY, the 26th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE following, recovered from the WRECK of the SHIP FORT ST. GEORGE, for and on account of such Persons as may be lawfully entitled to the same,—the Ship's PINNACE, and an ANCHOR, of about 11 cwt.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branson,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY of EUROPE HAMS, one in a lot.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT A GODOWN,
ON THE BEACH,

ADJOINING THE SHOP OF

Rámasawmy and Co.

Near the Honorable Company's Granary,

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th of Dec. next,

And every succeeding Wednesday, until the whole is disposed of.

A VALUABLE stock of Europe, China and Bengal Goods—well worth the attention of the public, and particularly of country dealers, as the whole must be sold in order to close several consignments and accounts, viz.

EUROPE GOODS.—Gold and Silver Bullion and Braid, Silver Epauletts, Regulation Buttons and Swords, Scarlet and Cavalry Grey Cloth.

GLASS AND EARTHERN WARE.—Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Tumblers, Wine and Claret Glasses, Finger Cups, India Shades, Pillar Shades, on Mahogany Pedestals, Liquor and Cruet Bottles, in Morocco Frames, Decanters, Salts, Lamp Glasses, Sets of Queen's Ware, Black Tea, Sugar and Milk Pots, &c.

STATIONARY.—Folio, Foolscap, Letter & Chit Paper, Playing and Visiting Cards, Wafers, Quills, &c.

PERFUMERY.—Hair Powder, Pomatum, Tooth, Hair and Shaving Brushes, Windsor Soap, Lavender Water, Essences, &c.

CUTLERY.—Ivory Handled Table Knives and Forks in sets, and Savigny's fine Cutlery—Bramah's Patent Locks.

HABERDASHERY.—Thread, Tape, Buttons, Pins, Needles, British Lace and printed Cambrics.

HOSIERY.—Half and whole Cotton Stockings, Silk half Stockings, Cotton Gloves, and Night Caps.

IRONMONGERY AND TIN-WARE.—Iron and Tin Tea Kettles, Tin Coffee Pots, Stew Pans, Sauce Pans, &c.—Gun Powder in 5, 3, 2 and 1lb Cannisters, and patent Shot, from No. 1 to 12.

SUNDRIES.—Toys, Cricket Bats and Balls, Shoe and Clothes Brushes, Blacking and Heel Balls, small Looking Glasses, School Books, Pearl Barley, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Oatmeal, Bird Seed, Sponge, Carriage and Palankeen Lamps, Trunks, Garden Seeds, Boxes of Tin Plates, Window Glass, Paint, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Nails of various sizes, &c. &c. &c.

CHINA GOODS.—Chin Chew Sugar Candy, in half Tubs, Nankeen, White and Brown, of the 1st and 2d quality, Satin, Lustring, Sarsenet, Florentine, Netting and Sewing Silks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Boglepores, Gauze, Narrow Ribband, Fans, Chess Men, Sets of Fish and Counters, Floor Matts, Rattan Stools, Pillows and Bason Stands, Lacquered Tea Trays, and Bottle Stands.

A large set for Dinner and Desert of Blue Stone China.

Spare Stone, and half Stone China Plates, Dishes, Tureens, Sneakers, Curry Dishes, &c.

STATIONARY and BLANK BOOKS.

BENGAL GOODS.—Doreas, Charconnahs, Figured Muslins, Musquitto Gauze, Black wood and Chittagongwood Arm Chairs; and Palankeens, and a few Bags of good Seed Peas.

Together with a great variety of other articles not here enumerated; hand-bills of each day's Sale will be published, and the Goods open for inspection two days previous to each day of sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The Goods to be paid for before delivery—the lots to be cleared out within five days, in default to be resold, at the expence and risk of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

BEACH, November 22, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

VIZ.

A LARGE blackwood Cot, with bedding, curtains, &c. a painted Cot, with curtains and tape, a set of teakwood Camp Tables, consisting of one centre and two ends, to fold up, one blackwood Side Board, one China Couch, one China half round Dining Table, an old Harpsichord, a Child's Bandy, four teakwood Camp Trunks, with brass clamps, one pair Silver Muffineers, three Wall Shades and branches, with plated mounting, one large old Pier Glass, one Ivory Tea Box, a Barometer, by Ronketti, nineteen dozen and four Cakes of Windsor Soap, thirty-two Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs of colours, eight kegs of Herrings, a Duck Gun, and a variety of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 30th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

SIX dozen quarts of the best White Wine Vinegar, Six dozen pints of Walnut Ketchup, Six dozen ditto of Mushroom ditto, two dozen bottles of Capers, two dozen pints of Sallad Oil, one dozen square bottles of Europe Pickles, viz Pitcalilli, Gerkins, Cauliflowers, and Melon Mangoes.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,

A cask of Anis Seed, and Twelve dozen of Excellent Old Madeira Wine, which has been five years in the Country.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 30th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT AALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY

OF

GLASS,

China, & Queen's-Ware

PARTICULARS OF WHICH

WILL BE MENTIONED IN HAND-BILLS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 30th Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

TWELVE dozen quarts of Holland's Gin, six dozen of good Brandy, and twenty-four dozen of Madeira Wine.

ALSO

A Cask of West India Rum, containing about one hundred and twenty Gallons.

COMMISSION SALE.

MESSIEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Rolls of Superfine WELSH FLANNEL, which they are authorised to dispose off at three Rupees per yard, for Ready Money.

MADRAS;—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER, who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, November 26, 1811.

FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

DINNER AT THE FREEMASONS TAVERN.

Saturday a dinner was given to ths Irish Delegates, by the friends of Religious Liberty. Upwards of 400 persons sat down to dinner at seven o'clock, amongst whom were many Noblemen of the first distinction, whether for rank, property, or talents, in the United Kingdom. The Earl of Moira presided, the Earl of Fingal on his right, and Lord Castleross, the eldest son of the Earl of Kenmare, on his left; then the Earl of Donoughmore, the Dukes of Bedford and Argyle, the Earls of Hardwicke, Stanhope, and Ormond; Mr. Grattan, Mr. Ponsonby, Lord George Grenville, Sir John Doyle, Messrs. Whitbread, Sheridan, & Hutchinson. At the second table were the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Colnbrock, Sir Jhon Cox, Hippisley, Mr. Calcraft, and many others Membars of Parliament.

The Stewards were unceasing in their exertions for the general accommodation, particularly Mr. P. Moore and General Mathew.

After the cloth was removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was given in a fine style by Messrs. Smith, Elliott, [illegible] Fitzsimmons. The first toast was—

The King, [illegible] to his health.—(Applauses.)—"God save the King."

Lord Moira then rose, and said that he was now to give a toast, respecting which he estimated their feelinks too justly to think it necessary to say more than—

The Prince Regent—(Applauses for some minutes.)—Song, "The Prince and Old England, for ever."

The Queen and Royal Family.

The Earl of Moira then rose, and spoke in substance as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen, at no period of my public life, when I have felt myself obliged to deliver my sentiments upon any great public question, have I felt more real difficulty, more unaffected embarrassment than I now do in rising to address you—not, Gentlemen, that I am ignorant of that generous kindness and good nature with which I know you are prepared to anticipate my efforts this day to please you; but that in rising to call your attention to the object of our meeting, I cannot but feel the vast magnitude of the theme itself, and my utter inability to do it any thing like justice—*(Applauses)*.—The only way I have to relieve myself and you, is to turn your observations from the inadequacy of the speaker to the grandeur of the subject—*(Applauses)*—to commune with your own generous minds upon it, and dwell for a moment on the nature of that glorious cause which we are now assembled to celebrate—*(Applauses)*.—For what, Gentlemen, is that cause? The cause of the Catholics? No. The cause of the Protestants? No. The cause of Irishmen? But the cause of all mankind—and more than even that—the cause of truth!—*(Applauses)*.—Upon such a theme it is scarcely possible to *think* with a strength and a greatness proportionate to its native sublimity; who, then, can pretend to *speak* upon it? Or who to realize in mere words those mighty conceptions, which so exalt, enlarge, and purify the soul, that is capable of them?—*(Applauses)*.—Therefore, Gentlemen, all those good wishes which communicate between sect and sect, however amiable, are yet so only because they distinguish without dividing us, and are nothing when compared with that diviner sympathy, that takes within its nobler range not individuals, but the species, not sectarist but man, not a sect but a world—*(Applauses)*.—The cause of the Irish Catholics has, no doubt, its own immoveable grounds and unanswerable claims; but it is yet infinitely superseded by that infinitely greater one, whose eternal principle is the universal recognition of the indefeasible right of every British subject, of every human being, to worship his God in the way his conscience tells him he ought—*(Applauses)*.—Such is the pure, simple, abstract, immutable truth, by which the friend to religious liberty regulates his views of his neighbour's faith, and upon which rests in security for ever the cause which we are now met to worship—*(Applauses.)*—The Irish Catholic, had he no other claim to his rights, would have an all-sufficient one in this; but, Gentlemen, I need not remind you that he has many other, and many other strong ones. All that he derives from local circumstances serve but to strengthen the abstract justice of his claims. The Noblemen upon my right and left, and the highly respected characters who have accompanied them, are the representatives of a people, whose high qualities are rapidly brightening upon the narrow prejudices of their enemies. They have come to this country to demand, in the name of that people, a participation in those rights which their valour got for you, and which that valour, in a thousand forms, is now bleeding on a foreign land to maintain and secure to you for ever. There may be men who can daily witness those services, and yet deny those claims. There may be men who, while thankfully receiving and greedily enjoying the boon and bounty of Irish blood, can, without a blush, refuse to Irishmen those rights that blood flows so freely to sustain. But I am rejoiced to say, that they are hourly shrinking in to numbers as contemptible as their principles.—*(Applauses.)*—Let us, Gentlemen, leave them to dissipate before the march of truth. We will not descend to be angry at their stupid hostility. The language of party politics could only blaspheme the high purposes of this day's festival. We war not with, but against animosity; but let they who refuse the rightful demand of our Catholic brethren, let them say what they have seen in the conduct of the Irish Catholics to afford the slightest pretence for withholding from them justice. The Irish Delegates, in the name of the Irish people, challenge the scrutiny of their enemies. Let their enemies examine their conduct, and say whether they have not, for the last six hundred years, upheld the stability of the Government that oppressed them.—*(Applauses)*—Let him who resists the claims of such men, make it out to his own conscience upon what one principle of truth or justice he can profanely interpose his bigotry between the soul of man and his Maker, in order to rob him of God's best blessing, and poison his relish for existence, by separating life and liberty.—*(Applauses)*—For what is life without liberty? Unlawfully to take away my life is a crime of the deepest enormity; and is it nothing, unjustly, to take away my liberty? Or rather, Gentlemen, say which of the two murders is the "most foul and most unnatural?"—*(Applauses.)*—There can be no genuine freeman, who must not feel that of all murders, the grossest in itself, and the most deplorable in its consequences, is the murder of human rights—*(Applauses.)*—Gentlemen, we live in times in which, for our own sakes, we ought to be liberal, if ever the three countries were called upon to unite heart and hand for their common security, and their common glory, that period is the present. Let us then individually and collectively promote the great work of peace—The interchange of benevolence, which has been perpetually circling from one end of this great room to the other since we met, will not retard that truly Christian object—*(Applauses)*—Let us look to our Noble guests with the respect due to the Representatives of a great people, and to their own consistent and patriotic characters—indeed, when I reflect upon the patient loyalty, the ready confidence, the generous forgiveness, the constitutional perseverance, the loftiness of spirit, the frankness of heart, the unwavering fidelity which the Irish Catholics have evinced amid such trials, I cannot help lamenting that such great qualities should for so long a time have met with so bad a return, and that there can be any persons so blind as to object to them what constitutes one of their strongest claims to our respect—their conscientious adherence to the faith of their forefathers, in proud defiance of all the temptations held out to make them swerve from it—*(Applauses)*.—Gentlemen, I repeat that union should be our grand object—united and the storms of Europe would go over us harmlessly—we might then lay our head on our pillow and sleep in security. To those our guests, the Representatives of the Irish Catholics, let us now give the hearty pledge of welcome—let us drink to the high title of their mission—they come to us with the free offering of their good wishes, and the memory of their great and essential services in the cause of mutual good and harmony—let us greet them in the spirit of their mission, and may the time be not far distant when they will fully enjoy, what we enjoy, by the means of the brave people they represent.

The Earl of Fingal and the Irish Delegates—three times three—(applauses continued for some minutes). —Tune, "Garroyne."

The Earl of Fingal rose, apparently much agitated—he said, that the manner in which his health and that of his Noble and Honourable Friends, the Irish Delegates, had been received, so overpowered him, that he feared his emotions would not allow him to do more than simply to thank them. The speech they had just heard was above all praise—the principles expressed in it were worthy of the eloquence which adorned them. He had been all his life an earnest well-wisher to religious liberty—not merely because of his Catholic countrymen, but on account of his love for the United Kingdom. In a sincere wish for the prosperity of both islands he yielded to none—and as the best and speediest means to secure that prosperity for ever he was, and had been, a warm friend to the principles of religious liberty—"I have come," said the Noble Earl, "deputed by my Catholic countrymen to ask for religious liberty—may that liberty which I ask for, be your's for ever."—*(Loud applauses.)*—The Noble Earl then proposed the health of their Noble Chairman,

The Earl of Moira,

which we need scarce say was drank with enthusiasm.

Lord Moira returned thanks in a short speech, replete with his accustomed energy and point.

The next toasts were—

The Cause of Leligious Liberty all over the world—three times three—Our Fleets and Armies—The Land we Live in.—"Rule Britannia"—Prosperity to Ireland—"St. Patrick's Day."—The Steward.—"Fly not yet"

Lord Stanhope, as one of the Stewards, returned thanks in their name, and in doing so begged leave to congratulate them on the glorious victory they had so lately obtained, over bigotry and intolerance, in the House of Lords—*(Applauses)*—that liberty must ere long produce another still more glorious and decisive victory—*(Applauses)*—the grand use of those victories would be to shew us how to gain others—the art was very simple when it was known—it was neither more nor less than keeping together, and acting together—*(Applauses)*—the victory gained the other day was not gained by any sect, nor by the Dissenters, but by the Friends of Religious Liberty throughout the country—*(Applauses)*.—He besought them in their prosecution of this most glorious of all religious causes, ever to keep in mind the fable of the Bundle of Sticks, which, while united, could never be broken—*(Applauses)*.—He concluded by proposing them a toast—

A long pull, a strong pull, and, above all, a pull altogether.

(Laughter and applauses continued for some minutes.)

Tune—"Lord Moira's Welcome to Scotland."

Lord Stanhope's toast was then drank with three times three.

The noble Chairman then rose and said, that the toast which he now had to propose, was the health of a Nobleman too well known and revered by every friend of religious liberty to need any introduction from him. After the health of the Irish Delegates naturally followed that of the distinguished Nobleman to whom the Catholics had committed the eloquent assertion of their rights in the Upper House of Parliament: But had he not been rewarded by so proud a selection, the whole course of his political life would have been more than enough to have made the mere mention of his name in that assembly his best eulogium.

The Earl of Donoughmore—three times three.

(Loud applauses.)

Mr. Hutchinson said, that he much regretted that the absence of his Noble relative, who had been obliged to retire in consequence of sudden indisposition, had thrown upon him the unexpected embarrassment of endeavouring to convey to them his sense of the honour they had just conferred upon him. The manner in which they had drank the health of his Noble relative was, he confessed, but ill calculated to remove that embarrasment—*(Applauses)*.—To thank them in proportion as he felt, he found it impossible, and all that he could do was, to entreat of them to impute the weakness of his expressions to the strength of his feelings—*(Applauses)*.—There were few indeed who came better prepared for the enjoyment of such a day as that was than himself and his Noble relative. Religious liberty had very early made an essential part of their religion—*(Applauses)*.—All the best principles of a wise and enlightened toleration had been so early and so sedulously inculcated upon their minds, that education became, as it were, instinct, and the love of religious liberty, as strong as the love of life.—*(Applauses)*.—And if he might seize the opportunity the absence of his Noble relative had afforded, of saying that of him which he could not say of himself, he would add, that the political life of that Noble Lord had not disgraced the principles in which he had been brought up—*(Loud applauses)*—That he had never forgotten that he was the head of a family whose proudest inheritance was the earliest, the boldest, and the most uniform assertion of the rights of their Catholic countrymen.—*(Applauses)*—That he was descended from a father whose religion wished the blessings of religious liberty to all mankind—*(Applauses)*—of a father whose life had been a war with prejudice—*(Applauses)*—and who when liberality was cried down, and out of fashion, stood forth with constancy in behalf of four fifths of his countrymen.—*(Applauses.)*—These, said Mr. H. were lessons which it was impossible for my noble relative either to forget or to renounce. He has been true to your cause at times less favourable to it than the present and has lived to see the example he then set sanctioned by many now who then condemned it.—*(Applauses.)*—It has not been a new incident in his life to be honoured with your approbation; but in his uniform devotion to the cause of the Catholics, he has been only true to the privilege of his birth-right. In his rigid and undeviating adherence to the precepts and example of a revered parent, he has paid the best tribute to the memory of his virtues—virtues which entailed upon his children the love of religious liberty, as the proudest and most honourable title to the rightful inheritance of his name and fortune.—*(Applauses)*—Gentlemen, your cause has long ceased to be hopless; it is in a progressive course. Sooner or later the Catholics will be free, and Great Britain be invincible.—*(Applauses.)*—While I listened this day with admiration to the speech of our Noble President, and saw how those great and changeless truths uttered in behalf of religious liberty were received by this great assembly; when I perceived the very strength of your emotions struggling with your efforts to express them; I could not help feeling that our cause was already gained.—*(Applauses.)*—We will persevere, Gentlemen, steadily and constitutionally. We will save the bigoted from the ruin their blindness would bring down upon themselves and us, and finally secure, in the full enfranchisement of the Irish Catholic, the salvation of the empire.—*(Applauses.)*

The Earl of Moira—"If the recorded life the Right Hon. Henry Grattan be not enough of itself to recommend him to the friends of religious liberty, I know not what powers of language must not fail in doing so."

The Right Hon. Henry Grattan—drank with three times three, and great applauses.)—Tune, "Volunteers of Ireland."

Mr. Grattan then rose, and spoke to the following effect—"I am grateful for the distinction you have paid me in drinking my health—I am grateful for the manner of it—I thank you for the honour you have personally done me—I thank you more for the principle upon which your having done it, did yourselves still greater honour. That principle is great, and will endure, while prejudices that oppose it are necessarily low, mean, and short-lived. They have all, more or less, the principle of death within them; and all their malice, inveteracies, and violencies, will not make them the less mortal. They may rage or sleep, but they must die—*(Applauses)*.—The right we claim is simple; it relies upon no reference to another, but is self-evident. If a man has not a right to worship his God according to his conscience—if this right be wrested from him, what are those you leave him?—*(Adplauses)*—if a man can justly deprive another of this right, where is the tyranny you may not legalize and justify? What we seek is not religions toleration, but religious right—*(Applauses)*—because every man has a right to worship his God, and no man has a right to dictate to another how he shall worship him—*(Applauses)*.—For what is the best manner to each man?—That which his own conscience thinks to be the best. This is the test. Religion is the free offering of the soul, and conscience a one can make it acceptable. It is sincere, or it is nothing, and therefore no man, no King, no Parliament, no Minister, no people, have a right to compel a man to worship God contrary to his conscience—*(Applauses)*—The very proposition appears most absurd in its own naked statement. Its nonsensical, because it would call infidelity a test of faith. It is madness, because it would tear asunder conscience religion, and make the one exist in its hostility to the other—*(Applauses)*.—But these irregularities must in time give way to the progress of order; and the two great islands, Old England and Old Ireland, would yet grow older in the interchange of mutual love, mutual renown, and mutual prosperity.—*(Applauses)*.—As the first step to the accomplishment of that time, I would say, the Irish Catholics have sent over a Petition, in which they pray for the restoration of their rights. May that prayer be prosperous!—*(Applauses)*—I wish you all that a great people can desire, when I wish equal rights and equal privileges to all our fellowcitizens.—*(Applauses for some minutes.)*

Lord Moira then rose and gave

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, and may the memory of his Administration in Ireland regulate the conduct of all who may succeed him.—(Three times three, with reiterated plaudits.

The Duke of Bedford, on his health being drank, said, the very flattering manner in which the toast proposed by the Noble Chairman had been received (an honour both unexpected and unmerited by him) claimed his warmest acknowledgements: he must attribute it solely to the anxious and earnest solicitude which had uniformly actuated him in his endeavours to do justice to the Catholics of Ireland, during the short period of his administration in that country; and the kindness, the confidence, and the support which he had received from that great and loyal body of men, under trying and difficult circumstances, had made a deep impression of gratitude on his mind, which nothing could alter or diminish. With no pretensions to eloquence, he trusted he might be permitted to say, in the plain language of a plain man, that he had invariably considered the cause of the Catholics of Ireland, as the cause of truth and justice itself: resting on the same eternal and immutable principles, such a cause must and will ultimately prevail. He felt it would be unseemly in him, to interrupt the conviviality of the day, by attempting to add one single word to what had been so ably and eloquently urged by his Noble Friend in the Chair, in support of the just and vital question they were that day met to recognize; and he would content himself with saying, that every sentiment, every expression, every word uttered by the Noble Lord on that momentous measure, had his entire and cordial concurrence.

Lord Moira then gave

Lord Hardwicke, and his Administration in Irland—(three time three, and loud and long continued applauses.)

The Earl of Hardwicke, in a neat but short speech, returned his thanks. He said, that one of the principal objects of his administration in Ireland was to repress party animosity—*(Loud applauses)*—and more especially to restrain that gross and coarse ill-language, by which the virulent bigotry of weak men endeavours to prolong the unhappy dissentions of their country.—*(Loud applauses)*.—His object was virtually to realize the union between the two countries, by taking every step best calculated to promote the growth of their mutual confidence.—*(Applauses)*.

The Noble Chairman next proposed the health of the Right Honorable George Ponsonby.—*(Applauses.)*

Mr. Ponsonby, in returning his thanks, said, that if he had wanted any spur to incite his efforts in the cause of religious liberty, their approbation would have supplied it—*(Applauses)*;—but he trusted, that if the course of his public life could bear testimony to any one fact, it was this, that in the cause of religious liberty he did not need a spur—*(Applauses)*.—The liberal profession in which he had been bred had made him professionally as well as practically, a friend to the civil and religious liberties of his countrymen. It was a cause in which our best feelings, in which all that ennobled human nature was interested; and he would tell the British part of the company, that this was not merely the cause of the Irish Catholics but their own also, and that when the less liberal party in England knew the Irish Catholics as well as he knew them, he had no doubt that they would repose in them the same unshaken confidence that he did—*(Applauses)*—There was no confidence that could be reposed in the Irish Catholics that would not be amply repaid by corresponding affection—*(Applauses)*.—He had no doubt of the ultimate success of their claims, and he was sure that in future times the only wonder would be, why we had delayed so long to grant to the Irish Catholics what was not only mere justice to them, but great and lasting benefit to ourselves.—*(Loud applauses)*.

The Noble Chairman next gave—

The Health of the Right Honorable Richard Brinsley Sheridan—(three times three—incessant applauses)—Tune Gramachree.

Mr. Sheridan, after thanking the company for drinking his health, said, that he was rather awkwardly circumstanced in being called upon to speak by those who had left him nothing to say—*(Applauses and laughter)*.—The Noble Lord (said Mr. Sheridan), after saying all that man could say upon the subject of religious liberty, and after having heard his admirable speech echoed in the most eloquent speeches of those who followed him, now turns upon me, and drags me forth to your observation in a way that no doubt calls for my acknowledgments, and my *most serious* acknowledgments I beg leave now to tender to the Noble Chairman—*(Laughter and applauses)*.—What you have already heard, Gentlemen, I will not weaken by repeating; at the same time that I should be most unwilling to disturb the harmony of such a meeting, yet I cannot refrain from observing upon what appeared to me an unhappy expression that fell from an Hon'ble Friend of mine, Colonel Hutchinson, in the heat of his very animated speech. He used the words religious toleration—what is religious toleration but another name for mitigated persecution?—*(Applauses)*—He knew that the family of his Hon. Friend are enemies to persecution in any form, and however mitigated or qualified. He knew the worth and liberal sentiments that so eminently distinguished the character of that Gentleman's illustrious relative (Lord Hutchinson.)—*(Applauses.)*—Therefore might it be the more dangerous to hear the vicious phraseology of "religious toleration" fall from the lips of any member of that family—we do not claim religious toleration, but, as was so well said by my Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Grattan, the great and consistent Irish patriot, what we claim is religious right—*(Applauses)*;—therefore I cannot but complain of such a mis-application of the terms, as to call toleration right, or right toleration—*(Applauses)*;—they are not only distinct, but in a measure opposite; and I cannot help reminding the Hon. Gent. that it is a sort of courtly interpretation that would substitute mere words for things. I give him the fullest credit for his sincerity, zeal, and talents, but still I could not let the word so used pass without some animadversion. Gentlemen, I have now only to say, that so fully do I enter into the purposes of this meeting, and so highly do I calculate upon its good effects, that I trust it will be annual—*(Loud and repeated bursts of applause)*.—Let us, among our other anniversaries, devote one to the genius of religious liberty—*(Applauses.)*—Gentlemen, I shall now sit down, giving you this the first wish of my heart, that our next meeting may be, not to celebrate our progress to the attainment of the religious liberties of our fellowsubjects, but the attainment itself.—*(Applauses continued for some minutes)*.

Mr. Hutchinson begged the indulgence of the meeting for one moment.—*(Hear, hear!)*—His Right Hon. Friend had charged him with having used the words "religious toleration." He certainly had made use of those words; but he had used them as synonimous to religious liberty.—*(Applauses)*—The Right Hon. Gentleman must have known very little of his political life or character, to have suspected him for a moment as capable of using those words in any invidious sense. If the Right Honourable Gentleman did not think he used them in that sense, why did he think them worthy of his animadversion? Surely the Right Hon. Gentleman was not one who would substitute words for things: and if his (Mr. H's) meaning was right and intelligible, was it fair to insist upon that meaning, the weakness or vagueness of his expressions. I have given (said Mr. H.) better proofs than mere words, of my open hostility to every species of illiberality and corruption, and I have, in my place in Parliament, done all that lay within my humble power to oppose the progress of both. If, indeed, I had been blessed with transcendant powers of mind—if I had the command of all the arts of persuasion, in the authority of a matchless wit, and an unrivalled eloquence, then indeed should I feel the great and serious claim my country would have had upon the assiduity, diligence, and constancy of my efforts in her cause—and then should I have been the last man to censure with verbal criticism, the lapses of an honest man's efforts while advocating an honest cause—*(Applauses.)*—I have but one word more—the Right Honourable Gentleman talked of mitigated persecution—does he know the family whom he honoured with his eulogium, when he applies, however indirectly, such a term to them? He has talked also of courtly interpretations—what he means by them I shall leave to his better experience in courts to explain; but this I will say, that no court influence has ever or shall make me shrink from the fearless discharge of my duty to the public.—*(Applauses.)*

Mr. Sheridan.—"The Hon. Gentleman either did not hear all that I said, or has greatly misunderstood me. I never imputed to him any motives unworthy the cause of religious liberty: so far from it, that I gave him full credit for his intentions, while I took the liberty of animadverting upon what appeatared to me unguarded infelicity of expression."

The next toast was Mr. Whitbread—who rose, and in a speech, to which we feel ourselves at present utterly incompetent to do justice, returned his thanks to the meeting. He said, that the less pretention he had to the honour just conferred on him, the greater must be his gratitude. He trusted to their candour in making every allowance for him, who had no pretentions to eloquence, and came after a display of oratory that not even his experience had often known to be equalled. He could only express his hearty concurrence in all that had been said, and said so well by those who had preceded him. This meeting had certainly a general object, but the Catholics of Ireland were necessarily its prominent feature. The claims of Ireland upon this country, he did not think it was in the power of even Irish eloquence to rate too highly—*(Applauses)*.—the word toleration, which had exposed his Hon. Friend near him, to the verbal criticism of his Right Hon. Friend opposite, was an instance how the language of intolerance had crept in upon our habits of speech, even amongst the warmest friends of religious liberty—*(Applauses)*.—The friends of religious liberty were not so much the friends of Ireland or of this country, as of truth itself, that must be ultimately and eternally triumphant. He rejoiced at all discussion in this country relating to the affairs of Ireland, because he imputed all her evils to our ignorance of her claims—her qualities and her deserts. Irish genius and Irish valour were at this moment doing the work that was to establish our liberties for ever. We had her valour

employed in successfully fighting our enemies abroad, and her elopuence as successfully combatting, our prejudices at home.—*(Loud applauses)*.—And yet how much was it to be deplored that in a country teeming with the mines of wealth, pure gold—native and unalloyed—that such is the infatuated bigotry of some men, that while they see and acknowledge the precious treasures that nature meant to be freely and bountifully enjoyed; that yet they shrink, with a sullen superstition, from the use of that which they know to be essential to their security and happiness—*(Loud applauses)*.—He hoped, however, that for the sake of them and of their country, that thay would soon be emancipated from this worse thraldown of the mind; and that they would at length learn to thank the giver of all good in the grateful enjoyment of his best blessings. The cause was indeed progressive; so great in itself, that even the claims of the Irish Catholics were lost in it—prejudice and bigotry were rapidly on the wane, the dawn was already visible, and the truth that had set, and been so long hid from us, would soon arise again, and pour forth the flood of everlasting day. Mr. Whitbread then sat down amidst applauses that would have appeared extravagant to those who had not heard him.

Lord Moira then gave the health of his gallant comrade in arms, Sir J. Doyle, and the Prince's own Irish heroes, the 87th.—Tune, "Sprig of Shillelagh"

The gallant General, in a short speech, recapitulated the various achievements of the 87th, the account of which was received with repeated tumults of applause.

It being now past twelve, the Noble Chairman and his guests, together with the Duke of Bedford, Lord Hardwicke, &c. &c. retired amid the general plaudits of the room; and thus terminated a day spent in a manner most grateful to the friends of religious liberty throughout the United Kingdom.

ANNVERSARY OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT ELECTION FOR WESTMINSTER.

On Thursday a very numerous meeting attended to celebrate the "Triumph of Wesminster in the Election of Sir Francis Burdett."

After dinner "The King." "The Prince Regent, and "The People," were drank with loud applause.

Mr. Wishart, after some preliminary observations, proposed as a toast, "Westminster's Pride and England's Hope, Sir Francis Burdett." This toast was drank with loud applause.

Sir Francis Burdett, in returning thanks, said that it was with most unaffected pleasure that he had received this additional testimony of the good opinion of the Electors of Westminster. The situation that he then held of Representative of Westminster, was not a situation of his own seeking. He had wished to decline from his being really of opinion that greater talents than he possessed were necessary in the representation of so great a city. The mode, however, in which he had been returned, could never be obliterated from his mind. Often as they had been accustomed to dereliction from principles at one time warmly professed, he should consider himself the most culpable of all apostates, if he were ever to seperate himself from that cause and from those principles which had recommended him to their choice. During the length of time in which he had been a Member of Parliament, he had witnessed many charges and recriminations from the different parties that were contending for the exercise of power in in this country. He had always declared himself hostile to all parties, although he highly respected many individuals belonging to them He would, however, never give his support to any party, as he conceived that such conduct was degrading to public principle. Nothing but a plain, straight-forward adherence to principle could now restore the liberties of this country. It had been said in ancient time, "Cæsar has friends, and Pompey has friends; but the public has no friend." He never would support the parties of Cæsar or of Pompey, but would always look to the principel, that the people ought to be fairly represented in parliament. He as all other persons who had advocated this cause, had been branded with the name of *Jacobin and disturber of the public peace* He did not regard those aspersions but had always laboured, as far as was in his power, to impress upon the minds even of the corrupt constituted authorities, the necessity of a Reform He felt a strong hope from the present disposition of public men, that the voice of *moderate and rational Reform, (and no other did he seek)*, would meet with powerful supporters. What could be more moderate or rational than the views of those who went no further than what was to be found in the ancient Constitution of this country and in the laws? His views had never gone farther. He thought the time was now come when those even who had most profited hitherto by the public plunder, might wish to yield to the national demand of a Parliamentary Reform, before that voice was raised in a tone not to be resisted. He had great satisfaction in mentioning the dignified conduct of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London supported as he was by the Common Council. It had been pretended that the vote for lending the Guildhall to the friends of Parliamentary Reform had been obtained by surprise. He however had no doubt but that if their enemies would try their strength again in the same place, their defeat would be still more complete. As to moderation in Reform, he was as moderate as *Magna Charta* permitted him to be. He was as moderate as our ancesters were when they framed the Petition of Rights. He was as moderate as they were in 1688, when they insisted on the free representation of the people in Parliament. He did not however think that arbitrary power was less hateful for proceeding from a corrupt Parliament, than it was when it came from the arbitrary conduct of the Stuarts. On the contrary, the people must feel more pain when they saw those whom they sent as their Representatives turn round upon them, and claim to be their masters. The just prerogatives of the Crown were as much over sadowed and ruined by the influence of the Borough monger faction, as the liberties of the people were. He had the highest satisfaction in saying, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent appeared *in all his public acts to be favourable to the liberties of England*. The Borough monger faction had indeed placed him under great restrictions, and gave him only so much power as they were pleased to deale out; having, no doubt a presentiment that the mind of his Royal Highness was not with them. His Royal Highness, in refusing to barter that patronage which was given him to reward merit and services, against Parliamentary corruption, had given the greatest satisfaction, and the highest hopes to the country. This was a noble trait in the character of his Royal Highness, and did hold forth to the nation the strongest hopes that in time this monstrous faction will be subdued, which is equally hostile to the Crown and the people. He was much astonished at a misapplication of the principles of the law by learned Judges. It was a legal maxim, "Wherever the benefit is, there the expence should be;" and a learned Jude conceiving, from constant practice, that a seat in Parliament *was a benefit*, was therefore of opinion, that he was bound to pay certain expences on the Westminster Election, although he was not a candidate, and when returned under the King's writ was bound to serve. Although to many persons a seat in Parliament was a benefit? although the Noble Lord himself might have found it a convenient stepping stone to the Peerage yet to him, (Sir F. B) it was no benefit. As to the sort of representation that now prevails, it appeared to him that a combination, he might say, a treasonable combination of one hundred and fifty persons, returned a majority of *sham representatives* of the people to Parliament—Seventy were directly returned by Peers Bad as this was in principle, it was nothing to the fact, that 150 individuals could return a majority. In what light, then, were those 150 persons to be considered, or what was the extent of the power they usurped? These 150 persons formed a faction too strong for the Throne to contend against, unless supported by the affections of the people. It was the common interest of the Crown and the people to rent such a narrow and odious oligarchy from domineering in this country.— When he was asked how was it to be put down, he must answer it was only to be subdued by the declared and general sense of the people. As for arguing with those that fatten on the public plunder, and endeavouring to persuade them to let go their hold, it would be all labour lost. Thieves would not be persuaded by arguments to abandon their booty. He did not mean to compare the House of Commons to thieves; but this he would say, that" although one spoke with the tongue of men or angels," thieves would not be persuaded voluntarily to forego their booty. Other considerations might, however, induce them to do it, especially if they began to despair of being allowed to retain it. After some farther observations, he concluded by giving as a toast." The Electors of Westminster."

This toast was drank with the usual applause.

Mr. Sturch then rose, and said, that he should propose the health of a Noble Lord who was prevented from attending by severe indisposition, and whose ardent mind, whether engaged in the defence of the country, or in the detection of abuses, was always zealous in the cause of the people—he meant their other worthy Representative, "Lord Cochrane." Drank amidst loud applause.

Sir F. Burdett returned thanks in the name of the Noble Lord, who was laid up by a fit of the ague, and who had commissioned him to express his regret that he could not be present at the Meeting. With regard to that Noble Lord, he should only say, that his deeds spoke "trumpet tongued" in his favour. He believed that he would be found at all times equally firm in the defence of their rights, as he had been found amidst the difficulties and dangers of the service to which he more peculiarly belonged.—*(Applause)*. The Honourable Baronet then gave the following toast:—

"Representation without rotten Boroughs—defence without foreigners—law without military execution."

Major Cartwright said, he was more and more impressed from what passed of late, that we were in a prosperous way towards Parliamentary reform. In such a situation, it was useful to know who our adversary was; and that was, an aggregate mass of individuals of various descriptions; whom, for brevity sake, he would denominate the Borough faction, and whom they see depicted in a petition that was fourteen years ago presented to the House of Commons, but which the Hon. House had not yet had leisure to take into consideration *(Applause)*. The system was to all intents and purposes a despotism. How was it to be encountered; there were some who called themselves moderate Reformers, and who proposed to carry their point inch by inch, and step by step; a little this year, and a little the next. Did they ever hear of a despotism being encountered in this way? What think you of our moderate Reformers saying, "Mr. Despot, let us tie this hand behind you this year, we will tie up the other next, and then put shackles on your legs &c." But the despot was just as cunning as they were, and would not listen to that kind of talk. *(Laughter)*. Despotism could only be encountered by national union, and such an union as would put the Borough Faction in fear. Then, and not till then, would they assent, as peaceably as the tyrant John signed Magna Charta, when it was extorted from him by the voice of the nation. *(Applause)*. He had to inform the Gentlemen present, that there was a General Meeting of the Friends of Reform, from all parts of the country, to be held in London, on the 3d of June. Among other Gentlemen who would be present, was a Deputy from the Cloath-hall of Leeds, who represented the opinions of 7000 people; and there would also be a Gentleman from the Corporation of Nottingham, besides many others most respectable. He had no doubt that the cause of Reform would proceed happily and prosperously, till it made the Borough Faction trembl . He gave as a toast—"Magna Charta."

The following toasts were then given from the Chair:

"The liberty of the Press; it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not, we die."

"The patriotic Members of the Common Council, who supported the grant of Guildhall, for holding a Meeting on the 3d of June, for a Reform in Parliament."

This toast called up Mr. Alderman Wood, who declared his high value for this mark of the approbation of the citizens of Westminster, who had stood forward before all others in support of the rights of free election.

Mr. Quin on this, said a few words; after which Sir F. Burdett gave as a toast, "The progress of public opinion," and then retired a little before nine o'clock.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SPAIN.

BY THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 2.

That memorable day, Spaniards, on which the nation rose to the majesty of independence, from the depth of servitude and dismay, has now come round for the third time. What grand but, at the same time, mournful recollections does not its return excite!

When Napoleon was issuing from Bayonne his decrees of blood—when, madly impatient, he was accusing Murat of remissness for not precipitating the means of terror—he did not perceive that these atrocious counsels, recoiling upon the very iniquity which planned them, would be destructive to their treacherous agents. The second of May dawned—the French had fixed upon it for completing their murderous plots: and the people of Madrid, indignant at the outrages which they suffered, rose at once to revenge them, or to die. Ill armed, without plan, without Chiefs, they did not hesitate a moment to attack those veteran battalions, formidable by their arms, their victories, and their union. The Patriots fled not by, fighting or they perished by treachery, while thinking themselves protected by the truce which disarmed them. But the blood which was shed could not be confined to the Prado of the Capital—it spread itself over the soil of the Peninsula—it every where excited enthusiasm—and at one and the same time, and with one voice, the signal was every where given for this rancorous, sanguinary, and desolating war, similar in all respects to the execrable aggression which gave it birth.

It was then said by our treacherous enemies, and their unworthy partizans, "How rash and unavailing your attempt! You have neither arms, magazines, nor soldiers; your Generals and Officers want experience & military knowledge; your poverty is great, your ignorance greater; you must lose every battle which you hazard against the most practised troops in the world; the war will disorganise, will ruin every thing; and your impotent efforts, instead of saving that shadow of a country which you adore, will plunge it in misery and desolation, and load it with much heavier chains than those you now wish to escape."

Spaniards, you rejected with horror these vile suggestions, and devoted yourselves to adversity, certain of shaking off ignominy by resistance, and of finally establishing, though at the expence of immense labours and numberless exertions, that independence and happiness to which you aspired. True it is, that the stupid tyranny to which you were previously subject had left you without mounds to oppose to the inundation. A furious sea broke in, and covered with its waves an unprotected country; but it must one day abandon it again; and the inundation, though now destructive (in like manner as the earth is fertilised by the conflagration of forests or the ashes of volcanoes), will deposit in our soil all the germs of prosperity and abundance.

What combats, what vicissitudes, what contrariety of events, have you not experienced during these three terrible years! Conquerors at first, then conquered; formidable again by the force which you opposed to your enemies; favoured by the war of Austria against the Tyrant, but too soon deprived of that powerful assistance; condemned again to experience all the rigour of destiny, and reduced to extremity; threatened with the dissolution of empire by the separation of some distant provinces; yet always firm, always magnanimous; encountering adversity without being overcome by it; forming new establishments amidst your very ruins, and dismaying the enemy by your ceaseless efforts.

If from this stormy and uncertain spectacle, impartial Europe and posterity turn their eyes to your political and civil march, how much will they see to compensate for your military misfortunes! What were you before the second of May? Grief to recollect it, and shame to utter it!—Slaves, bending under the yoke of tyranny; obeying, like a worthless herd, the empire of despotism and caprice. What are you now? At the solemn voice of your Representatives, in Cortes assembled, the imperishable rights of the People are revived, which despotism had usurped; arbitrary Government has disappeared, by the three powers no longer confounded in one—the political balance is reestablished—the liberty of thought is secured by that of the press—the execution of justice is at this moment founding on the eternal basis of natural equity—and the Constitution which is preparing for you will be the key-stone of that grand arch, on which the throne of the reorganized monarchy will be erected.

This, the Spaniard of the present day, dependent upon the law alone, inviolable in his person, his property, and the just freedom of his opinions; contributing to such taxes only as are imposed by the National Congress—interposing by himself, or by persons enjoying his confidence, in the collection and application of such sacrifices; having all the paths of knowledge, of glory, and of fortune opened, to his activity and industry—marches proudly on the face of the earth, in no respect inferior to its potentates in social dignity. In vain will you search for his equal on the Continent, where the iron rod of oppression holds men degraded and where all are his inferiors. You [illegible] search for his equals in that island alone, his generous ally and heroic compeer in this great contest; in that island, the happy sanctuary of liberty, the grand seat of laws, and the eternal model of human civilization!

Such is—such ought to be—the Spaniard under the reign of law. O! you who live under its benign influence, convey yourselves in thought to the provinces oppressed by the enemy, add compare your situation with that of those who are there groaning in sorrow! Behold them tyrannised over by the Chiefs, insulted by the subalterns, pillaged by the tax-gatherers: behold them harrassed by spies assailed by suspicions, ruined by accusations, without security, without confidence, without civil or political consideration. Then will you feel how much more the rapacity of tyrants cost than the defence of your country, and the preservation of good laws.

Whatever blessings social order confers upon man, these the Spanish Citizen had either in prospect or in possession. One impediment alone prevents us from enjoying them in all their extent, and that impediment is war—a war just, necessary, and unavoidable. Has it been declared by the pride or the private interests of a despot, by the caprice of a favourite, or through the exaggerated declamations of an ambitious demagogue? No: all Spaniards have voted it in a manner the most unanimous and solemn; all have hastened to revenge the greatest outrages which ever were offered to any nation: and to defend the first blessings of great people—their independence. All the Authorities which have been hitherto established—all the systems of Government which have succeeded each other—have they not all been for maintaining the struggle.—Has any one of them talked of peace?

Spaniards! you have demanded war; and the war is in the mean time a continued and painful series of dangers, of alarms, of fatigues and of privations.—But if individuals sink not under the rigours of adversity, powerful nations never perish; and ours will know how to imitate the magnificent example of the 2d of May, as it has followed it hitherto without turning aside for a moment. Yes, Spaniards, since the 2d of May has again dawned upon our eyes, and finds us struggling with the same inflexibility as at first, let us, on it, proudly repeat to the slaves of Bonaparte that the Tyrant was most bitterly deceived in his calculations at Bayonne. The innocents sacrificed at Madrid could not plunge us into the stupor of terror. By them began a war which perhaps shall as for ages. Thousands upon thousands of warriors shall be immolated to our vengeance. What though discipline and Military skill may give them victories, their fate shall not on that account be better in this terrible country. Conquerors, or conquered—to day in small numbers, to-morrow in greater—as many as pass the Pyrenees shall, sooner or later, accompany the 300,000 victims whom we have already offered as a holocaust to the manes of those who fell on the 2d of May—and Spain, like the gulph of eternity, shall receive the French on her bosom, and shall not permit one of them to escape from it.

PEDRO DE AGAR, President.
MANUEL JOSEF QULNIANA, Sec.

Cadiz, May 2, 1811.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, June 7—The Duke of Vicenza (Caulaincourt), Grand Equerry, arrived the day before yesterday at Paris, and resumed his functions in the Emperor's Household —The Grand Duke of Frankfort arrived here on the 5th.—Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, is also arrived. Cardinal D'Espridgh, the Patriach of Venice, the Bishops of Forli, Autun, Solezano, St. Bsieluse, Adria Carmel, and Cahors, are come to attend tee National Council.

June 8 —Marshal Massena; Prince of Essling, is just arrived at Paris—Cardinal Sogondin, the Archbishops of Corfu, Pavia, Bourdeaux, and Florence, the Bishops of Padua, Amiena, Pisa, and others, are also arrived.

PETERSBURGH, May 15.—His Excellency Count Lauriston, the new Ambassador from France to the Court of Petersburgh, was introduced to his first audience on the 11th. On the same day the Duke of Vicenza, his predecessor, had his audience of leave.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

"*James Monroe*, Esq. the Secretary of State, reached this City on Friday evening last, and the next day entered on the duties of his office."

"SINK, BURN, PLUNDER AND DESTROY."

"HIS MAJESTY LOVES THE AMERICANS ! !"

Arrived yesterday forenoon, the French Privateer brig Diligent, Captain Grassin, from a cruize. According to the Captain's account, she has put in, in distress, having encountered a severe gale, in which she suffered considerably in her spars and rigging, and threw her guns overboard, though it is strongly suspected that her guns are safely deposited in her hold. Fifteen days since, she captured the British brig Lady Carlton, of and for Belfast, from Jamaica, and sent her for a port in France.

The arrival of this privateer in the Delaware caps the climax of insult and impudence, as she is the same that captured on the 21st February last the ship Hebe, Ogle, of this port, and the barque Gideon, Coffin, of New-York, which vessels being chiefly in ballast, she was on the point of sinking; but was prevented by the Captain's ransoming the first for 10,000, and the latter for 6,000 dollars, for which they gave their bonds. Whether Captain Grassin has come to *demand payment of his bonds*, or whether he only wishes to take a *survey* of the rich ships on the eve of sailing from this [illegible], after he has experienced American hospitality, are questions of serious import. It is to be hoped that the laws of our country will be appealed to on this occasion. Either the laws are able to protect the persons & property of the citizens from plunder and rapine, or they are not. It is high time that this fact should be ascertained.

NOTICE.

Whereas the ship Hebe, commanded by the subscriber was, on the 21st day of February last, taken possession of by a French privateer, the Diligent, commanded by Captain Grassin, who, having committed various outrages and depredations on board the Hebe, declared that she was a lawful prize; but that having no cargo on board, he the said Captain Grassin would have to sink the Hebe, such being the orders of his government, unless the subscriber would ransom the said Hebe.

Whereupon, and to prevent the destruction of his ship, the subscriber was compelled on the 22d of the said month, to give to the said Captain Grassin, a bill drawn upon and signed by the subscriber, in favour of Mr. Hatfiield Smith, payable at thirty days sight, and bearing date at Cadiz, on or about the 12th or 14th of the said month, for the sum of D. 10,000.—Now all persons are warned from receiving the said bill, as the subscriber is advised it was illegally extorted from him, and he is not bound to pay the same.

WILLIAM OGLE.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1811.

N O T I C E.

Whereas the barque Gideon, commanded by Francis Coffin, was captured on the 22d of Feb. 1811, by the French privateer Diligent, commanded by A. Grassin, who declared that she was a good prize, and that it was the orders of his government to take, sink, burn, or destroy all vessels coming from a besieged port, which Lisbon was considered, and threatened that he would sink the vessel, unless, the supercargo would ransom her—whereupon the subscriber, to prevent the destruction of the said vessel, was compelled to give a bill drawn by him in favour Alexis Grassin and Gokon on Miles Smith, esq. of Brunswick, New Jersey, at thirty days sight, bearing date at Lisbon, on the 14th of February, 1811, for six thousand spanish dollars Now all persons are warned not to receive the said bill as it was illegally extorted from him, and he will not pay it.

HATFIELD SMITH.

New York, April 19th, 1811.

For the Freeman's Journal.

In the present arduous crisis of our affairs, when a degraded government gives aid and succour to the privateers of a foreign nation, when it permits them to enter the harbours of the United States, and to prepare new means there fof the captivity of its own citizens, and the plunder of their vessels on the ocean, it may not be amiss to enquire how much we are bound to endure, and when the measure of our debasing forbearance is to cease.

A French privateer fresh from "the foul work" of robbing our defenceless vessels on the ocean, is now in our harbour, strengthening and preparing herself for new enterprizes against us Let it be generally known that no citizen of the United States is at liberty to take a commission on board her, while she lays within our territories and that no person whatsoever, except a transient Frenchman, is at liberty to enter on board her as a soldier, seaman, or marine.

These acts are prescribed under several penalties, by a law of the United States, passed in better times, viz 5th June, 1794, which is now in force ; and if any man among us has been, or is so far a traitor to his country's interests, as to commit either of them, he ought to be prosecuted by every true American without a moment's delay.

AMERICANUS.

FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

There are now in this port, three French privateers, refitting and victualling for a cruise—as it may well be supposed, to plunder and sink American vessels One of these privateers is in part owned by Mr. G——, of this city, another part is owned by his brother at Rochelle, in France, and the remainder by the captain on board. We do not state this by way of complaint; our laws allow of those things—we only give it that the people may know what is going forward between us and our loving allies and friends. [*N. O. Ve. post.*

The celebrated General Moreau, had been acknowledged as a citizen of America. His naturalization is noticed in a paragraph of apaper of the 10th May, of which the following is a copy :

GENERAL MOREAU.

"On the 7th instant, we are informed, that General Moreau appeared in the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting for the Pennsylvania District, and declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, agreably to the act of Congress on that subject, and complied with the forms required for that purpose."

THE FRENCH CORSAIR DILIGENT.

Two Baltimore Democretic papers, "The American," and "The Evening Post," use the following indignant and patriotic language, respecting the marauder now lying before this city.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

"It is really too much, that the murderers and robbers of our people should claim, and receive the rights of the people.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

"There will now be an opportunity to know upon *what authority* this cruizer acts, in destroying and capturing our merchantmen, whether by order of the French Government, or upon his own responsibility. If upon the former, our Government will no doubt act accordingly ; if upon the latter, our courts will take due care of him."

THE FRENCH CORSAIR—AGAIN,

Captain Blanchard, of the sch. Doreas Ann, arrived at Baltimore, on Thursday last, from Passamaquoddy, informs that on Wednesday last, off Long Island, he was boarded by the British frigate Prince Regent, who examined his crew very closely : the next day, 45 miles E. of the Capes of Delaware, he was brought to by a French brig. Captain Blanchard went on board with his papers, where he was received with great politeness. They informed him they were from France bound to New York, with despatches ; that the affairs between this and the French Government had been settled ; were very anxious to know if he had seen any English cruizers : when Captain B. informed them of the circumstance of the preceding day, they offered him any thing for a person who was acquainted with the coast to take them in. Captain B. had no one, but gave directions for the Capes of Delaware, when they immediately shaped their course for it. The brig had all her guns (cannonades) on deck

And yet this same Captain Grassint has contrived so to dispose of [illegible] are to be seen. As to the idle story of his throwing them overboard, not a boy in the city would credit it.

"THE GALLED JADE WINCES;"

From the PETERSBURGH INTELLIGENCER

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

The news of Bonaparte's treachery and hostility towards us, is corroborated by every arrival from France. As late as March last, American property continued to be sequestered, and no American vessel were allowed to leave French ports, except such as were *purchased* by the *owners*. The fact is clear : The United States must go to war with England, before Bonaparte will consent to "favour the commerce of the Americans" The *half way* measure which America has adopted to compel England to respect her rights, does not comport with the expectation of the Emperor, and it is vain to look for any evidence of of his "love towards us," until we unitle in his designs against the "common enemy."—The non-repeal of the decrees, will involve the President in some difficulty and embarrassment—to rid himself of which, a *Call of Congress* will in all likelehood, be necessassary. The present system cannot prevail because it is a departure from that impartial neutralty which it has been the aim of this nation to preserve.

THE FRENCH PRIVATEER BRIG DILIGENT AGAIN.

She is now put into the hands of the carpenters to repair for another cruize, instead of being in the hands of the marshal. We are told, by a person who said he had seen her instructions, that she has orders "To sink, burn and destroy all and every neutral vessel that she met, going to or from the ports of Cadiz or Lisbon" Bonaparte thinks, no doubt, as his troops blockade the back of those towns, his paper orders has a right to blockade the front. Capt. G's instructions also contains orders to hang every person he lays hold of coming from the Island of St. Domingo. Whether he has put this last order in execution, probably time will discover. As to the first part of his instuctions we have, in addition to instances already given, to add the following advertisement from the last New-York Mercantile Advertiser. [*True Am.*

NOTICE.

Whereas, the ship Relief, commanded by the undersigned, on her late voyage from Lisbon to New York, was on or about the 5th day of March, in the year 1811, captured by a certain French privateer called the Diligent, and commanded by Capt. Alexis Grassint, and whereas the said Grassint when he captured the said ship, declared that he should burn and sink her, as it was his orders, and that he should carry her captain and crew to the Isle of France, and to prevent such destruction of said ship and cargo, and the carrying of myself and crew to the said Isle of France, I the undersigned, master of the said ship, drew upon myself at sea, a certain bill of exchange, but dated at St. Ubes the 18th day of Feb. 1811, for $6000 in favour of Alexis Grassint, and one Goyon, of New-York, Merchant Now all persons are hereby warned not to receive the said bill of exchange, or either of them (there being three sets of the said tenor and dated) the same bing forced from the undersigned under the circumstance above mentioned, and no consideration having been given for the same—are hereby informed that the same draft will not be honoured by the subscriber.

LEWIS M'MILLAN,
Master of the ship Relief.

New-York, May 4.

WAR OFFICE, June 11, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to appoint his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange to be Lieut. Colonel in the Army.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Major Evan John M'Gregor Murray, from the 103d Foot, to be Major, vice Handasyde, who exchanges.

9th Ditto, Lieutenant Denis Mahon to be Caption of a Troop, by purchase, vice Bontein, who retires.

12th Ditto, Lieut. Colonel Hon. Frederick C. Ponsanby, from 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. Colonel without purchase.

14th Ditto, Lieut. John Townsend to be Captain of a Troop, vice Knipe, dead of his wounds.

8th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel peter Thomas Robertson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, Captain Thomas Buck to be Major. Lieutenant John Fitzgerald to be Captain of a Company.

30th Ditto, Brevet Major William Smith, from the 103d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Vyvyan, who exchanges.

99th Ditto, Major General the Honorable Montague Mathew, from Half pay of the 114th Foot, to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Landaff, resigned.

103d Ditto, Major John Handasyde, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Murray, who exchanges. Captain Thomas Vyvyan, from the 50th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Smith, who exchanges, Lieutenant the Honorable Henery Frederick Compton Cavendish, from the 24th Light Dragoons, to be ditto, by purchase, vice Craufurd, who retires.

Brevet.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Dacres, on half-pay of the Somerset Fencibles, to be Colonel in the Army. Lieutenant-Colonel William Johnson, Inspecting Field officer of the Militia in Canada, to be ditto, Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, of the 43d Foot, to be Major in the Army. Captain Burgess Camac, of the 18th Foot, to be ditto.

REFORM MEETING.

We have always been friendly to the question of Reform, because from every thing which is daily and hourly passing before our eyes, and from the very manifest ill state of the Represention, no reasonable man can entertain a doubt upon the subject ; and because no one, who has the interests of the Constitution at heart, can be indifferent to its repair and amendment. Reform and Innovation are perfectly distinct things. Reform is no further any innovation than as the removal of what is corrupt and rotten, and its replacement by what is sound, is Innovation. And who is there who can look around at the present manifest condition of the British Representation, and yet deny that time has had its full effect upon it ; that it has superinduced many things which clog and even destroy the operation, and that it has decayed others, which are necessary to the constitutional efficacy of the whole. Is it any part of the spirit or reason of the British Constitution that Sarum should have its representatives as well as Liverpool ; and that Manchester, Birmingham, &c. should have none ? Is it consistent with any reason at all, that nearly one-third of the actual Members of Parliament should represent no one but themselves or their patrons ?

Every one acknowledges these defects in our Representation, but they oppose the attempt or even the discussion of Reform upon the ground of innovation. In the first place, we are going on very well as we are. There is a wide difference, they say, between theory and practice. According to theory, the Representation is to the full as imperfect as it is represented, and according to the theory it ought unquestionably to be amended But the practical necessity does not bear out this theoretical necessity. There seems no actual mischief arising from the present state of the Representation. The interests of the people are as well discussed and determined in an assembly of 500 as they would be in an assembly of as many thousands. Manchester could not send a more respectable Member than is sent by Old Sarum. In a few words, we are very well as we are. Why, therefore, should we throw ourselves into the confusion and uncertainty of a change for what we do not understand. We have nothing to gain, and why should we uselessly incur a risque. We disturb a practice which we know, for the sake of a theory which no one can know Theories, that is untried systems, founded upon general principles, may be good only to certain points ; we may have already reached this *usque tandem*, and to stretch them farther may possibly be to force them beyond their nature and practical utility

To this it may be replied, that there is a kind of general argument which proves too much, because it would apply against every amendment and Reform. It would necessarily keep us always in the same condition. It is begging the quastion, moreover, to assume that our parent state is the best possible state, and that we could gain nothing by Reform. The state of our Representation is not a mere theoretical evil.—It has a manifest and immediate tendency to throw the determination of every question into hands and into motives which ought not to determine it. It renders a few the masters of the fortunes and interests of many—It brings a few within the possibility of corruption, and thus renders one man, the Minister of the day, the actual Governor of the Kingdom, without the controul of a popular responsibility, and an open independent Council. That confessedly many of the wisest proposals have been rejected by this influence, and many criminals sheltered from a merited punishment. That it is not a mere theory, that the good of the Kingdom and the preservation of our Liberties and Religion is in the integrity and independence of Parliament, and that this independence and integrity are best preserved by a broad and pure Representation. That there is certainly no occasion to push the theory to its utmost possible comprehension,—for example, into universal suffrage. But that there is an evident practical evil in the present state, and evident practical good in the further extension of the principle, that all great interests and property should be represented,—should have their due voice and weight in the enactment of Laws, the immediate efficacy of which is to dispose of their property themselves.

Upon these principles, we say, we have always been friendly to the discussion of the great question of Reform, and we have always thought that this question, as far as the point of bringing it before the consideration of the House, could no where be more equitably proposed than in the County Meetings called according to the law, and under the controul of the presence and authority of the country Magistrates, the Sheriffs, and the resident gentry and proprietors. There is no fear of any excess in the Meetings thus called and thus controuled. Men of landed property, and not heated by party, are too sober and grave for any democratic excesses. The proper way, therefore, in our humble opinion, to procure this required Reform, is by such County Meetings, in which Resolutions may be proposed, and Petitions and Representations sent up to Parliament. But it is a matter of doubt with us, whether the proposed City Meeting has this character. It is marked by three very objectionable characteristics—It is called in the heart of a populous city, in which half of those who meet and vote and applaud and support the speakers, will not be known—may be a mob—may be hired—may be at least a very objectionable and improper set of men to have any concern in a question of this nature The second characteristic of this Meeting is still more inimical to peace and good order,—why is Whitsun-week chosen for the purpose, a season of riot, holiday-making, and excess? In the third place, is there not a kind of trick in procuring the indirect sanction of the City of London by the borrowing of their Guildhall ? Upon these grounds we do not altogether approve this Meeting, and must express our hopes that the day will pass over without mischief or riot.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S BILL, TO EXPLAIN AND AMEND THE TOLERATION ACT.

As this Bill may be considered politically defunct, we should not, as Earl Stanhope facetiously observes, have felt inclined to quarrel with *its carcass*, had not its noble progenitor stated it to be his intention to bring forward a similar measure in a future Session of Parliament. On the presumption that it would have enjoyed a somewhat longer existence, we had prepared an article, stating very fully those observations, which appeared to us most forcibly to militate against its adoption. These, however, we shall for the present obstain from publishing, and shall now confine ourselves to a single point in objection, which does not seem to have been alluded to, by any of the Noble Lords who have expressed their opposition to the Plan —namely, the great increase of power which would, from the operation of this measure, have accrued to the country Justices of the Peace—and the extreme state of dependence which the poorer class of Dissenters must have experienced from the consequent exertion of that power.

That this famous, or rather, infamous Bill, originated with the dignified and beneficed Clergy, we have no reason to doubt ; and we have also good grounds for believing that Lord Sidmouth was the *mere tool* of a junto, who, when they perceived the effervesence of the opposition it was likely to create, left him and his Bill to shift for themselves.

We have, more than once, had occasion to remark upon the impropriety of mixing the political with the sacerdotal character, and of having such numbers of the country Clergy in the commissions of the peace. Without intending any disrespect to the great body of the English regular Priesthood (for many of whom we entertain the highest reverence and respect), it must be allowed that the nature of our hierarchy, or Church government, renders the Clergy the least independent, and the most easily influenced by considerations of private interest, of any class of the people. They are, in point of fact, *perpetually looking upwards*, and to this they are incited by a clerical constitution, which, from the station of Curate, to the rank of Metropolitan, presents to the eager expectant—*a regular gradation of dignities*, to all of which he is animated to aspire. To this cause may be traced the very general subserviency of the *Spirituality* to the measures of those, possessed of power and influence ; and this constant acquiescence it is, which occasions so many Divines to fill the office of justice of the peace, when they would be so much better employed in discharging those higher duties, to which they profess to have been specially called, by their Omnipotent Creator.

We have, before expressed an opinion, that the power of the Country Justice of the Peace is already of a nature too undefined and too great. But the augmentation to it proposed in this Bill of Lord Sidmouth's would have obtained a most invidious operation, inasmuch as it would have placed the lower class of nonconformists, completely at the mercy of the regular Clergy. The benches of the Quarter Sessions would have swarmed with them, all eager to examine the qualifications of the poor, illiterate, but zealous applicant. His spiritual gifts would have been measured by a scale of their own ; and because a man had not read the works of *Origen, of St. Athanasius, of Tertullian, or of St. Augustin*, he would have been pronounced unfit to [illegible] persons, who were ignorant that such holy fath[illegible] existed. The Bill would, without doubt, ha[illegible] the effect of laying the whole of the lower order of Dissenters at the mercy of the Justices of the Peace, and those in the country being for the most part composed of the superior Clergy, it would virtually have conferred the government of a great portion of the nation on them. It is therefore, not without reason, we suspect the bigotted part of our Bishops, to have been the authors of the whole scheme.

That abuses have existed, and do exsit, of incapable and improper persons obtaining licences at the Quarter Sessions to teach and preach we do not deny, and that they are sometimes applied for by persons, to evade the Militia and other laws, we also believe to be the fact ; but it should be considered, that neither of these description of persons can be very numerous, nor can the public injury effected by either be very great. If a man of gross ignorance obtains a licence to preach, that very ignorance will, in a great degree, counteract the evils which might be apprehended to arise from it. Such, of late years, has been the progressive increase of knowledge in this country, that we believe there are but few places, where a man very dificient in intellectual knowledege possesses an influence which might prove injurous to the cause either of morality or religion. On the whole, we do not deny that improper applications for licences are now and then made ; but when the consequences likely to arise from granting of them, are compared with those which would be derived from the conferring such an additional power upon the Church, as was proposed by this Bill, and which would also have operated to increase that of the Crown, we cannot but congratulate the Country that the scheme has been, in a manner, stifled in its birth. And such, we hope, will always be the fate of every future measure, the tendency of which may be, to increase a power already too great—or to contract the limits of Religious Toleration.

IRISH CATHOLIC PETITION.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of His Majesty's Catholic subjects, whose names are thereunto subscribed, as well for themselves as others, His Majesty's subjects professing the Catholic Faith in Ireland,

Humbly Sheweth,

That, for a long series of years, your Petitioners and their ancestors, suffered under the most cruel system of legalized persecution that ever afflicted a Christian People.

That although we do with gratitude acknowledge that several of the enactments of that oppressive Code have been repealed since the accession of His present Majesty to the Throne of these Realms : Nevertheless your Petitioners still continue objects of a most degrading exclusion, not less injurious to the interests of the Empire than offensive to the feelings of your Petitioners.

That, for the last seventeen years, no relief whatsoever has been extended to your Petitioners, though they have three several times within that period submitted their grievances and their claims to the consideration of the United Parliament : on the contrary, our humble representations were disregarded—our just statements were contradicted, without affording us an opportunity of supporting them—every prayer for investigation was rejected—and men, distinguished from their fellow citizens only by their inveterate and offensive opposition to the claims of your Petitioners, were raised to situations in the State of trust, dignity, and emolument : a course of policy which we cannot help considering at the least extremely questionable, at all times, but more particularly so when the very independence of the United Kingdom becomes the subject of national contest.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into any refutation of the several calumnies and misrepresentations which have been circulated, respecting the doctrine of our Holy Religion, the solemn pledges we have given, the revenue we have contributed, the blood we have shed, and the lives we have sacrificed, in support of British policy and British connection, supply abundant contradiction to the malignant assertions and insinuations of our misguided enemies. The Religion we profess is maintained by every one of His Majesty's European Allies—it was the Religion of every man in England, when that colossal pillar of British Liberty, so justly entitled her Great Charter, was raised by her trusty Sons.

We beg leave most humbly to remind this Honourable House, that the Catholics of Ireland contribute very largely to the supply and reinforcement of His Majesty's forces on sea and land; and we cannot disguise our feelings of disappointment and dissatisfaction with which we are impressed, on finding such attachment and support on our part, met by a system of cold and jealous reserve, which excludes the Irish Catholic from rank in Military command; and those feelings are raised to a spirit of indignation, when we observe that confidence which is refused to your Petitioners in this, their native land, reposed in Foreign Mercenaries, strangers a like to our soil and our Constitution, and not naturally interested in the defence or prosperity of either.

Fully impressed with the conviction that the extent and degrees of our grievances are already known to this Honourable House, we deem it unnecessary to resort to a minute detail or recital of them, as such a particular recapitulation could only tend to impress more forcibly, and if possible more painfully, on the minds of your Petitioners, the degrading consequences resulting from our present wretched state of exclusion and humiliation.

We therefore implore this Honorable House to comply with the prayers of so many millions of your fellow-subjects, and not to suffer our claims any longer to remain disregarded. The extent of our supplication is, that this Honourable House will secure an[illegible]nsolidate the real strength of the nation, and excite a spirit of enthusiastic loyalty in so large a portion of His Majesty's subjects, at a time when every arm and every sinew is valuable in the defence of this insulated Empire. We ask for no favour which it is not in the power of Parliament to bestow, or which we are not intitled to enjoy. Restore then, we most humbly pray this Honourable House, t[illegible]atholics of Ireland, to a full participatio[illegible]d the blessings of that Constitution, to the support and defence of which we have so essentially contributed.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

COURT OF SESSION.

(FIRST DIVISION.)

Lady Hadinton v. Stein.

This case, which is of considerable importance to the mercantile world, and of very general interest, was finally decided before the rising of the Court for the Christmas recess.

Sir Charles Gascoigne, sometime superintendent of the Carron Manufactory in this country, having been unsuccessful in his operations here, went over to Russia, where his uncommon abilities soon recommended him to the notice of the Empress Catharine. Under her protection, and that of the succeeding Emperors, Sir Charles soon arrived at great eminence. In 1790 the late Mr. James Stein, distiller at Kilbaggie, (the father or Mr. James Stein, formerly merchant in Edinburgh, now one of the partners of Stein, Smith, and Co. bankers in London, and of Mr. John Stein, distiller at Canonmills), was involved in difficulties which compelled him likewise to seek refuge on the Continent. In these circumstances he was invited to Russia by Sir Charles, his former friend who offered him not only an asylum in his immediate distress, but pecuniary assistance, if he should be disposed to embark in any new scheme for bettering his fortune. Mr. Stein accepted the offer, and being an eminent distiller, he felt disposed to speculate on the well known passion of the Russians for ardent spirits.

Accordingly, dy the advances and credit chiefly of Sir Charles Gascoigne, Mr. Stein was enabled to erect large distilleries in Russia, and to carry on his speculations on a very extensive scale during a period of nearly ten years. In the course of these transactions, he became indebted to Sir Charles to a large amount, and in June 1800, a settlement of accompts took place between them, when, in liquidation of the balance due by Mr. Stein, two sets of bills were granted by him, the one for 9025 roubles, on the house of Stein, Smith, and Co. London, payable to Sir Charles himself at Petersburgh; the other for 27,675 roubles, being three separate bills for that amount, drawn by old Mr. Stein on his son James Stein, then in Petersburgh, and accepted by him. These last bills were made payable to "the order of the Countess Dowager of Hadinton," the daughter of Sir Charles; and though no place of payment was mentioned in the body of them, they were addressed to "James Stein, Esquire, jun. Edinburgh." and at his solicitation, it was expressly stipulated on the part of Lady Hadinton, and her husband, Mr. Dalrymple of North Berwick, both at that time in Russia that when due they should "not be negociated, but exchanged for family bonds as agreed on." Accordingly, after the arrival of Lady Hadinton, Mr. Dalrymple, and Mr. Stein in this country, and when the bills became due, a draft of a bond for the amount was made out by the agent for her Ladyship; was sent for revisal to the agent for Mr. Stein, and after being finally adjusted and marked with the initials of that gentleman as approved of, was extended on stamped paper, and transmitted to him for the signature of Messrs. Steins.

In the mean while, however, intelligence was received in this country, about the beginning of March 1801, of an Ukase issued by the Emperor Paul in one of his fits of frenzy, by which he sequestrated the whole British property of every description in Russia, vesting the funds thence arising in Russian Commissioners, but subjecting them in the first place to the payment of the debts due to Russian creditors. On receipt of this intelligence, Mr. Stein presented a bill of suspension, in which he stated, that the whole Russian funds of his father having been confiscated by the above Edict, in violation of the law of Nations, Sir Charles, a naturalized Russian subject, ought to be obliged to seek payment of the above bills out of these confiscated funds; that with regard to Lady Hadinton, she was the donee of Sir Charles, and at any rate was not an onerous indorsee, and consequently every objection which was good against Sir Charles, was equally available against her; that of course she ought to seek her payment in Russia, where the whole funds of the true debtor were locked up by the arbitrary Edict of the Russian Government. The bill of suspension was passed by Lord Hermand. Almost immediately afterwards, on the death of the Emperor Paul, the sequestration of British property was removed 17th May, 1801, by his successor, and the balances remaining in the hands of the Commissioners, were ordered to be restored to the British owners. In the meanwhile, no proceedings took place in the suspension down to 1809, when, after several attempts, at an amicable settlement had failed, the cause was insisted in by Lady Hadinton before Lord Armadale, who repelled the reasons of suspension, and decided for payment of the bills. Mr. Stein then presented a reclaiming petition to the Court, which was appointed to be answered.

The pleas maintained on the part of Mr. Stein were, 1st, on the grounds already mentioned, that payment of the bills ought to have been obtained in Russia from the funds of his father, which had been sequestrated by the Russian Government, and which he stated to amount to 72,000 roubles. He father alleged that as Sir Charles had made a claim upon these funds, the probability was, that he had actually recovered payment of the very debt in question. But 2dly, he pleaded. That the bills had been granted in liquidation of a balance which arose out of a transaction of a usurous nature, and he endeavoured to make out a charge of extortion and usury against the late Sir Charles Gascoigne from the following statement: That he, Mr. Stein, had been invited to Russia by Sir Charles, whoadvanced him money only with the view of tur- ning his abilities to his own personal advantage; that in pursuance of this plan, Sir Charles had purchased a piece of ground, and had erected upon it the works necessary for carrying on a distillery, into the possession of which Mr. Stein was put upon a contract, which stipulated for a rent to Sir Charles, amounting to 10 per cent. of the sums advanced; that the bills in question had grown out of these rents, which were in fact *interests* for a loan of money, the whole transaction being only a cover for a usurous loan.

It was *answered* for Lady Hadinton with regard to the first point, that she was to be considered in the light of a purchaser of a bill of exchange, and being the undoubted creditor in these bills, she had a clear right to make them effectual in that country where, by the tenor of them, and other circumstances, they were made payable. But more particularly, it was stated, that the Edict of the Emperor Paul was only a temporary measure which was dissolved by his death, and by the subsequent Edict of the Emperor Alexander, within three months of its issue; that Mr. Stein, after that second Edict, had only to apply to the *Liquidation Comptoir* at Petersburgh, if he wished to get his funds released from the sequestration: that with regard to these funds, they appeared from Mr. Stein's own statement to consist chiefly of protested bills, unhooped casks, and sour porter, which might in some measure account for his not applying for delivery of them, upon the supposition that his statement in that respect was agreeable to the fact; that if the late Sir Charles ever did make any application respecting these funds, this must have proceeded upon the bill first mentioned of 9025 roubles, which had been taken payable to himself in St Petersburgh, but could not relate to those which were payable to the Countess herself individually in this country, and which had never been out of her possession, and scarcely indeed out of the process. With regard to the charges of extortion, usury, and oppression, against the late Sir Charles Gascogne, Lady Hadinton remarked, that these accusations had been made for the first time when the cause came to be insisted in before Lord Armadale in 1809, and that nothing of the kind had been even insinuated in the very keen and voluminous discussion which took place in the Bill-Chamber in the year 1801, previous to passing the Bill of Suspension. Her Ladyship farther replied to Mr. Stein's present averments on this head, by contrasting them with the sentiments expressed by him and his family, in a variety of letters written to Sir Charles about the time the transaction in question was entered into, and in some of which they expressed their gratitude for his generosity in the most hyperbolical strain. Her Ladyship farther maintained, that what Mr. Stein termed *interest*, was in fact merely *rent*, and rent which was estimated at a very fair and liberal rate for the tenant; that although there were many clauses in the lease which were highly favourable to Mr. Stein, particularly one which allowed him an option of purchasing at any time the whole premises at prime cost, yet Sir Charles Gascoigne remained always the proprietor, and, in the event of the work sustaining damage by fire or otherwise, could not reclaim reparation from Mr. Stein; that in this situation, when the subjects were of so very perishable a nature, nothing could be farther from extortion than a rent of 10 per cent. of the purchase money. Finally, Lady Hadinton attempted to show that the bills in question did not grow out of these rents, but related to transactions entirely different in their nature.

On advising the petition and answers, the Court were clear, on the first point, that the bills were payable, and were properly sued for in this country and that Lady Hadinton could not be sent, to Russia to demand payment of them from Mr. Stein's Russian funds. With regard to the charges of extortion, and usury, the Court thought Lady Hadinton had clearly proved, that the bills in question did not originate from the transactions which Mr. Stein contended on as usurous. But, independently of this, they were unanimous in expressing their clear opinion, that a case had never come before them, in which there was less room for charges of this nature, the whole conduct of Sir Charles Gascoigne appearing on the face of the transactions themselves, to have been, from first to last, not only fair and honourable, but liberal. Their Lordships therefore, *unanimously* adhered to the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, deciding for payment of the bills, and found Mr. Stein liable in costs. A petition reclaiming against this judgment was afterwards refused without answers.

GEOLOGY.—Messrs. Guvier and Brongniart, have discovered, in the environs of Paris, very extensive beds of stone, that contain only fresh water shells, which appear to have been deposited in ponds or lakes. Some of these beds of stone are separated by intermediate strata of marine formation. This seems to prove that the sea has made an irruption on the continent, which it had formerly abandoned, and confirms the traditions of a deluge, so universally spread amongst different nations. Upon beds of gypsum in the same neighbourhood, which contained the bones of reptiles, and of fish, with fresh water shells, and petrified trunks of palm trees, repose beds of stone, containing innumerable quantities of marine shells only; and again upon these, other beds of fresh water shells, but of a kind entirely different from the former. It is impossible to have more clear and manifest indications of the revolutions which have taken place on the surface of the globe.

SECOND
Madras Govt. Lottery.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

THURSDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1811.

Nos. 1574 1651 4627 6114 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 2693 4001 4350 5527 7787 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF FIFTY STAR PAGODAS EACH.

68 113 137 225 236 290 317 332 396 500
611 621 639 787 928 949 1004 1046 1052
1070 1178 1190 1200 1348 1423 1450 1548
1554 1726 1749 2157 2184 2218 2225 2343
2466 2508 2517 2597 2723 2754 2767 2808
2881 2883 2895 2899 2933 2951 2955 3028
3047 3089 3118 3158 3162 3257 3306 3320
3465 3511 3520 3586 3701 3799 3803 3890
3909 3957 3979 3993 4032 4061 4236 4270
4470 4576 4581 4753 4760 4767 4812 4815
4851 4888 4927 5032 5089 5139 5141 5175
5195 5240 5242 5281 5299 5309 5487 5531
5565 5604 5687 5903 5927 5936 5963 6006
6016 6052 6236 6288 6301 6422 6480 6519
6561 6623 6638 6658 6703 6823 6914 6925
6934 7097 7114 7255 7468 7564 7616 7620
7652 7666 7728 7733 7926 7973.

BLANKS.

10 19 39 40 71 90 173 227
254 271 286 322 333 348 353 361
372 377 390 439 494 512 522 559
581 651 667 717 721 757 775 855
919 931 991 1012 1019 1034 1066 1109
1137 1157 1221 1232 1240 1241 1275 1287
1296 1297 1328 1362 1382 1384 1397 1415
1465 1475 1518 1522 1639 1646 1670 1683
1710 1738 1755 1762 1785 1885 1954 1957
1971 1996 2002 2009 2012 2025 2033 2056
2095 2114 2210 2217 2302 2325 2384 2387
2390 2423 2453 2471 2544 2548 2567 2617
2641 2651 2673 2684 2736 2750 2785 2814
2839 2884 2956 2962 2985 2986 2987 2996
3021 3030 3038 3100 3112 3130 3131 3134
3135 3151 3238 3265 3271 3282 3288 3298
3309 3311 3348 3355 3386 3417 3418 3429
3449 3460 3470 3480 3569 3680 3693 3736
3754 3776 3787 3822 3853 3862 3864 3878
3887 3911 3914 4011 4016 4018 4024 4052
4056 4063 4104 4125 4182 4198 4204 4210
4272 4304 4342 4390 4486 4491 4516 4603
4610 4639 4655 4656 4665 4666 4697 4805
4807 4811 4816 4832 4838 4855 4924 5002
5014 5017 5028 5060 5118 5188 5251 5257
5261 5268 5297 5320 5334 5344 5370 5377
5379 5404 5407 5414 5431 5433 5436 5440
5520 5542 5566 5577 5581 5603 5638 5656
5678 5683 5690 5716 5719 5723 5735 5768
5802 5806 5829 5855 5856 5865 5866 5868
5894 5917 5931 5983 5984 6000 6032 6065
6079 6083 6091 6096 6132 6154 6158 6187
6193 6210 6222 6239 6241 6242 6253 6271
6303 6421 6446 6452 6493 6502 6507 6521
6525 6558 6565 6614 6635 6696 6716 6719
[illegible]
6897 6904 6922 6935 6953 6963 7006 7029
7042 7045 7047 7054 7111 7128 7130 7138
7149 7151 7189 7203 7206 7227 7258 7275
7342 7349 7351 7368 7386 7474 7503 7516
7552 7553 7569 7578 7594 7600 7611 7634
7637 7653 7658 7662 7669 7673 7709 7721
7727 7748 7753 7768 7795 7804 7811 7822
7836 7852 7864 7873 7878 7880 7882 7886
7918 7986.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1811.

No. 863 Prizes of 1,000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1274 3078 4129 7754 a Prize of 150 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 156 1551 4189 4649 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF FIFTY STAR PAGODAS EACH.

110 141 175 206 276 277 339 385
480 587 612 620 682 695 904 920
1044 1060 1252 1269 1409 1433 1446 1460
1478 1486 1521 1730 1811 1822 1853 1943
1962 1980 2098 2118 2124 2173 2249 2364
2367 2396 2478 2596 2658 2788 2810 2827
2965 2984 2992 3040 3090 3166 3226 3228
3391 3401 3440 3463 3469 3500 3518 3681
3828 3832 4034 4077 4095 4116 4317 4370
4428 4459 4477 4641 4744 4817 4861 5003
5016 5018 5054 5101 5208 5231 5410 5479
5480 5621 5646 5718 5887 5913 5949 6057
6063 6189 6260 6261 6319 6370 6385 6420
6516 6397 6676 6763 6816 6843 6806 7029
7085 7119 7175 7194 7281 7402 7646 7688
7716 7757 7810 7843 7858 7897 7913 7917
2998.

BLANKS.

52 118 129 153 191 194 222 292
293 320 344 360 383 384 401 414
447 463 467 474 490 510 561 578
589 617 659 662 670 679 725 737
763 800 859 889 900 926 970 988
997 1007 1013 1059 1064 1067 1126 1138
1158 1164 1167 1191 1201 1262 1263 1279
1295 1312 1325 1355 1361 1381 1383 1396
1417 1456 1470 1472 1487 1499 1506 1512
1567 1571 1602 1630 1668 1676 1701 1756
1790 1818 1820 1875 1887 1889 1931 1948
2031 2080 2090 2097 2119 2185 2189 2237
2286 2313 2319 2351 2366 2375 2416 2431
2469 2507 2558 2637 2692 2696 2706 2806
2862 2891 2911 2912 2917 2947 2963 3009
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